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••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tourists Report Auto Laws Of States Show Increasing Trend Toward Uniformity

Authorities Learn That Multiplicity of Local Rules Is Confusing

Model Law Sought

Police Aid Trend by Winking at Minor Infractions by Visiting Autos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 — The way of the cross-country motorist, who used to meet new and puzzling regulations every time he crossed a state boundary and city limits, is being eased much these days, thanks to the trend toward uniform regulations.

Standard practices are being adopted more and more, largely because it is being found just too impractical for a city to have special rules that tourists don't understand, said Sydney J. Williams, director of public safety of the National Safety Council here.

For a Chicago motorist, for instance, to drive along Massachusetts highways is a courageous venture. Trained as he is to observe the stop rule before entering any major thoroughfare, the Chicago driver expects, and in Chicago he receives the right of way at all times on main arteries. But the Massachusetts driver, untrained in such matters, permits the Chicagoist no such freedom.

Where 40 Miles Is Slow

Likewise, western motorists, forced to travel at minimum speeds of 35 to 40 miles an hour on most thoroughfares, find themselves in trouble in other states, say Rhode Island for instance, where 35 to 40 miles an hour is the maximum on most highways. Hand signals are also conflicting, with three separate systems in vogue in the country, adding considerably to the confusion of the highways.

Parking regulations are simply too numerous to mention. Where in Des Moines a motorist may park by depositing a nickel in a specially designated slot machine, he can park an hour in Boston on some streets and not at all on others. Even the regulaflens governing the use of headlights are sufficiently different to get a motorist into several kinds of trouble if he has many states to travel through.

Uniformity Is Gaining

Although state laws and city ordinances still fall short of the ideal of uniformity, actual practice is much better than the laws, said Mr. Williams. Police officers realize that there are certain standard practices and so long as a person lives up to them are not likely to demand obedience to any peculiar local requirements. Thus a person can now motor across country and so long as he drives carefully and sensibly he is not likely to get into trouble through ignorance of local rules, Mr. Williams noted.

The pressure is all in the direction of uniformity, he said. Motor clubs are working for it. Users of the highways expect it. And there is a third factor, perhaps more effective than the other two. Manufacturers of highway signals and other safety equipment, said Mr. Williams, just cannot put out 48 different kinds of signals to supply the individual requirements of 48 states. In this mass production age, it just isn't reasonable to expect it.

Follow General Standards

So the manufacturers make their models in line with the requirements of the uniform vehicle code and the model municipal traffic ordinance, which the safety organizations hold up as standard. If Squirrel Center wants its traffic lights to tilt at some peculiar angle, it can get them if it is willing to pay for the special design. But usually Squirrel Center will forgo its desire for individuality in the view of economy.

So gradually, as new lights are installed, and the die-hards quit their jobs, uniform signals are being installed, said Mr. Williams. When new traffic ordinances are drawn up, they are usually more in line with the model ordinance.

Safety Contest Helps

Further, the national traffic safety contest, in which some 800 cities enter, tends to draw them toward uniformity. One of the points on which the cities are judged is their conformance to the model ordinance. Many have stepped into line, according to the National Safety Council which conducts the contest.

Exact figures, however, cannot be given, because few cities conform to the model 100 per cent, while many approach it to a greater or less degree. The significant thing, as Mr. Williams sees it, is that the trend is definitely toward increasing conformity.

States are getting together also on the question of licensing drivers. Recent legislation has brought the number granting licenses with examination and driving test up to 19,

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R. I. Nesmith

Where Roads Lead, Autos Go

Colorado Greets Visiting Autoists With New Regard

Courtesy Patrol Gives Information and Aid to All Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 10—Courtesy—that nearly forgotten term by law enforcement bodies dealing with the motoring public—shall not pass into obscurity in Colorado.

Such was the decree issued by the last State General Assembly which legislated the formation of what is to be known as the Courtesy Highway Patrol which went into operation today.

Official ports of entry have been established on all interstate highways which lead into Colorado at which courtesy patrol officers have been stationed. The main function of the "gentlemen's corps" will be to aid incoming tourists and strangers in regard to information, traffic rules, general traveling tips, together with furnishing scenic and road maps.

To a certain extent the courtesy patrol will parallel the duties of the state police, except that they will not be deputized to act in case of strikes or riots. Among their duties will be to assist in highway traffic enforcement.

Another function of the new unit will be to enforce all public utilities regulations relating to trucks. Trucking will be checked to see that the proper ton-mileage tax is paid.

It is believed by E. E. Wheeler, chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission and a member of the Courtesy Patrol Board that, with proper enforcement, more than $300,000 of tax collections annually may be poured into the Colorado highway fund.

Thirty-five men were hand picked from more than 2000 applicants for the job of courteously patrolling the highways in Colorado.

Trade Answers Farm Attack On High Tariff

Industrial New England Sees South and West Equitably Protected

Both Sides Outlined

Industrial New England today replied to attacks on the protective tariff by farm groups of the South and West, declaring that agricultural states must stand ready to abandon their own highly protective clauses in the tariff if they would destroy those portions benefiting industry.

Tariff league officials and businessmen realize that the tariff sniping is in direct retaliation for the persistent hammering against the processing tax which industrialist sections have wielded since its inception. But they insist that the farmers are shooting into their own windows.

Grain Well Protected

They point out that wheat, corn, cattle and wool growers of America are protected by duty walls equal in height or even higher than those which keep out foreign manufactured goods. On the basis of 1932 prices, they state, American grains enjoyed the protection of a tariff wall equal in some instances to 140 per cent of the domestic price, while at the same time the highest protection for any industry they say was a duty equal to about 90 per cent of the domestic price.

But George R. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, declared that farmers of this section stood ready to take issue with the manufacturers' statement that the tariff was helping agriculture to any degree. He maintained that American farmers are producing on such a vast scale that foreign goods and produce find it hard to compete.

Equality League Formed

Attention is directly focused on this controversy today by reports from Iowa and other farm localities farther west of the formation of such groups as the "League for Economic Equality" with the avowed purpose of fighting the protective tariff just so long as industrialists continue to thwart the processing tax with their injunctions against its collection and their general propaganda that the processing tax is unfair.

These groups say that if the processing tax is unfair in taking money from one section to benefit another, the protective tariff does so to perhaps an even greater extent with its aiding of certain industries to the detriment, in price levels, of the rest of the nation. And so they say that if the processing tax, "the farmers' tariff," is to be declared unconstitutional on this ground, the protective tariff, which they have come to regard as "the industrialists' tariff," should be equally vulnerable before the courts.

Name Called Misnomer

But officials of Boston protectionist associations declare that the name "industrialists' tariff" is a misnomer, since the tariff provides for heavy duties on foreign wheat, corn, meats, butter, sugar, wool, potatoes—in fact, about everything grown on American farms.

They further take pains to declare that in cases where American produce prices are now so high that foreign produce can scale the tariff wall and compete with local goods, it is the AAA's program of inducing scarcity, coupled with the drought, which has brought this about.

They, of course, do not view with disfavor the new high domestic prices which are putting money into the long-empty pockets of the farm population, but they point out that if farmers are to now be safe from foreign competition, they must look toward raising their tariff duties still

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Ottawa Sharply Rejects Plea of Hunger Marchers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 10—The Federal Government, categorically refused this morning to provide food and shelter for the 400 unemployed men and women trekkers from Toronto, now encamped here in a city park.

Premier R. B. Bennett told a delegation from their ranks that their purpose in coming to Ottawa was abundantly clear, namely to embarrass the Government. Their demands, presented on previous occasions, had been refused and it was a waste of time to reopen the matter, he said.

Their spokesman, E. G. Humphreys, said they were asking only for food and shelter, which the city had refused to give them. At present they are living in the open, with only one small tent to shelter the 26 women with them. It is claimed by the Government, however, that they are receiving aid from other sources, probably from outside Canada.

The little band of 400 marched triumphantly into Ottawa Thursday, covering the 325 miles from Toronto in 22 days. Their excuse for embarking on the long journey may be flimsy, and their arduous efforts fruitless, but their accomplishment in the face of every discouragement from organized society is little short of heroic.

Denied the use of trains, trucks and motorcars, forbidden to hold tag days in the towns they passed through, forbidden in many places even to solicit assistance on the streets, yet every day they found food to eat and every night a spot to bivouac, while maintaining such strict discipline that there was not one act of vandalism to mar their progress.

Their success is entirely due to the organizing ability of their leaders and confidence in the justice of their cause—the right of every person to a job at a fair wage. They were allowed one truck in which to convey their baggage and supplies and those who temporarily fell out along the way.

Cannoneers to Taxi to 'War'

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the American Army, a regiment of soldiers will go to field maneuvers in taxicabs when the 106th Field Artillery leaves Buffalo for Pine Camp, near Watertown, next Saturday.

To transport the 700 men of the regiment, 133 taxis will line up at the Armory at 6 a. m., each with a civilian driver ready for the 220-mile ride.

Col. Douglass P. Walker, commander, explained Uncle Sam wasn't pampering his outfit but the 106th's own motor equipment was so antiquated it was doubtful if the trucks would hold together long enough to complete the journey.

The procession will occupy four miles of highway space, so the caravan will be split into sections and hold to a 35-mile-an-hour pace.

After measuring a standard taxicab, Colonel Walker said he had concluded five men and their equipment could be put in each cab although they may be crowded a bit. But most of the men have indicated a willingness to suffer in exchange for a little style.

Duce Returns Ships Taken as Transports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 10

ITALIAN LINE vessels which have been requisitioned by Premier Benito Mussolini as troop transports to Africa have been turned back to the company and no more of the company's steamships will be commandeered, according to Aroldo Palanca, director of the line here.

Mr. Palanca said that the Vulcania and her sister ship, the Saturnia, already had been handed over to the line.

British Pinning Hopes for Peace On Paris Talks

Conciliation Commission Also to Resume Efforts in French Capital

LONDON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The odds for war in Ethiopia were rated at 5 to 1 in diplomatic circles here today as British ministers put the finishing touches on a strategy that Mr. Anthony Eden, Minister for League of Nations Affairs, will follow at the tri-power conference with Italy and France in Paris next week.

Great Britain, it was stated in authoritative quarters, will press Italy to reveal the full scope of her aims in Ethiopia, preferably during the Paris talks, but if not then, certainly at the League Council session in Geneva Sept. 4.

Arbitrators to Meet

Prof. Pitman B. Potter, representative for Ethiopia on the Italo-Ethiopian Conciliation Commission, announced at Geneva today that Count Luigi Aldrovani-Marescotti, Italian conciliator, had agreed to a suggestion that the commission meet Aug. 16 in Paris to resume arbitration of the Ualual incident of the dispute. The first task of the commission will be the appointment of a fifth arbitrator.

Britain's temporary ban on arms shipments to Ethiopia may be immediately lifted in the event of a failure of the tri-power conference, it was learned tonight.

Conference Crucial

The British are convinced the conference with France and Italy will definitely determine whether there will be war or peace. If no solution is found the Government may decide to let arms go forward.

It is now apparent, a spokesman said, that Ethiopia will definitely reject any Italian demands for annexation or political sovereignty.

For this reason it was felt that the lone hope of averting war, with its possible far-reaching repercussions over Europe, hinges on a full statement of Italy's plans—a statement whether Il Duce will limit his activities to frontier protection or whether he intends to go farther.

Ethiopia Preparing

Unofficially, there is extreme pessimism here that the Paris conference, starting either Thursday or Friday, can do more than crystalize the crisis and leave the next step for the League.

Reuter's (British) News Agency said today that Ethiopia already has armed a quarter of a million troops and laid plans to put seven armies totaling 600,000 men in the field in the event of a conflict with Italy.

Six divisional commanders have already been named to lead the troops in battle, one of them being Crown Prince Asfa Wusen.

The Ethiopians' war stocks are estimated at between 300,000 and 1,000,000 rifles, 200 cannon (some of them made in 1860), between 350 and 400 machine guns and the same number of automatic rifles. They have eight airplanes, six of them in flying condition.

Rome Summons Reserves; Libyan Cavalry Embarks

ROME, Aug. 10 (AP)—Italy summoned a new unit of its reserve military power to the colors today.

A royal decree was published in the Official Gazette ordering the subalterns and technicians of the air force classes of 1909 and 1910 recalled for service for an indeterminate time.

Dispatches from Tripoli meanwhile said three steamers which left Naples early in the week embarked 600 Libyan native cavalrymen and their horses and sailed for East Africa last night.

The Libyans were mostly volunteer veterans of the Italian Libyan campaign and received an enthusiastic sendoff from hundreds of other natives who were reported eagerly enrolling in the East African service.

At the same time a Government spokesman denied reports from Athens that the Island of Rhodes had been made a hospital camp for soldiers returning from the East African colonies.

Recess Affords Period of Quiet To Legislators

Message From Gov. Curley Expected on Monday on Bond Issue

Boston Today—*also sees*—Three creditors petition C. D. Parker & Co. into bankruptcy—"Red Scare" receive army consideration—Blame for threatened WPA strike placed on change in philosophies—Bankers sail for European survey.

***State House*—Quiet Reigns In Brief Adjournment**

It was uncommonly peaceful in the old Massachusetts State House today. It seemed as if the venerable building and all its occupants were taking a deep breath of relief following yesterday's rapid fire legislative thrills, for Friday, Aug. 9, 1935, was possibly the busiest day on Beacon Hill since Saturday, July 4, 1795, whei Paul Revere laid the State House corner stone and Architect Charles Bulfinch projected its golden dome high above Boston.

The Senate adjourned yesterday until Monday. The House met for a few minutes at 11 this morning. Only three members of the 240 total appeared, so the session was promptly adjourned without action.

But when they meet on Monday each wing is pretty sure to have a message from the Governor awaiting it.

The House will be asked to approve a new bond issue bill which some thought might provide funds of $7,500,000 for new public buildings. This measure will take the place of the $4,500,000 issue rejected by the House after a stirring legislative fight yesterday. It was the most telling defeat experienced by Governor Curley this session.

Instead of accepting this defeat, the Governor is expected to ask for almost double the amount he would have been satisfied with previously. This is bound to precipitate a serious conflict. Yesterday, the Governor's bill failed by five votes to have the necessary two-thirds majority required for enactment. Whether he can change that vote over the weekend was the big question in Massachusetts political circles today.

The Senate, too, may have a gubernatorial message awaiting it. Yesterday the Senate turned down the measure permitting the City of Boston to exceed its debt limit by $7,000,000 with which (with added federal funds) to remove the Elevated structure from Sullivan Square to Haymarket Square. The bill was defeated on a vote for reconsideration, so can now only be revived by a message from the Governor. Proponents of the scheme strove desperately to obtain such a message today.

Yes, it was quiet in the old State House today, but it was only the quiet that precedes the storm.

[Full account of the Legislature's busy week is given on page 2.]

***Bankruptcy*—Broker Firm Writes New Sad Chapter**

A late chapter in the history of C. D. Parker & Co., brokerage concern whose closing is said to have

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Harlem Riots Held Outburst Against Racial Prejudice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The Negro's "deep sense of wrong through discrimination against their employment in stores which live chiefly upon their purchases, discrimination against them in the school system and by the police, and all the evils due to dreadful overcrowding, unfair rentals and inadequate institutional care" were responsible for the riot in Harlem on March 19, according to the findings of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's commission of inquiry in its second report made public today.

The report in many respects coincides with the survey made by a staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor and published in The Monitor of March 23.

The commission, of which Arthur Garfield Hays is chairman, in its report declares that "the outburst was spontaneous and unpremeditated."

"It was not a race riot in the sense of its being a physical conflict between persons of the white and colored groups," the report continues. "It was not instigated by the Communists, though they sought to profit by it and circulated a false, misleading leaflet after the riots were well under way. The work of the police was by no means beyond criticism. The sudden breach of public order was the result of a highly emotional situation among the colored people of Harlem due in large part to the nervous strain of years of unemployment and insecurity."

The report stresses that "it is probable that their justifiable, pent-up feeling that they are the victims of gross injustice and prejudice would sooner or later have brought about an explosion," and it declares that unless the basic causes underlying the disturbances are corrected, similar riots may be expected in the future.

What Carrier Act Will Do

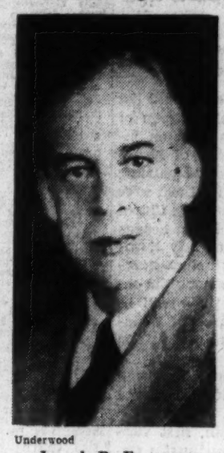
Bus and Truck Measure Signed by President First of Such Regulation Undertaken by Federal Government

By Joseph B. Eastman

Transportation Co-ordinator and Chairman of New Division to Administer Motor Regulatory Act.

THE motor carrier act which the President signed today provides the first regulation of such carriers undertaken by the Federal Government. It applies to all common and contract carriers engaged in the interstate transportation of passengers or property, but, except in one important particular, exempts vehicles used exclusively in carrying livestock, fish or agricultural commodities or in the distribution of newspapers. There is a specific exemption of vehicles controlled and operated by farm co-operative associations.

Persons who engage only casually or occasionally in transporting passengers or property for compensation and carriers which operate only within metropolitan areas are conditionally exempted. Regulation also is provided for brokers, or those who arrange for transportation, but do not themselves provide motor transportation service.



Underwood

Joseph B. Eastman

The act requires common carriers to secure certificates of public convenience and necessity before they may operate, but these are given as of right to such carriers as were in bona-fide operation on June 1, 1935. Contract carriers are to secure permits, but those in operation on July 1, 1935, may receive such permits upon application and a showing of bona-fide operation. Brokers must secure a license, requiring, among other things, adequate proof of financial responsibility.

Common carriers are required to establish just and reasonable rates and are forbidden to discriminate in their rates or service. Their rates may be regulated as to both maxima and minima. In keeping with the different character of their operations, contract carriers are subject to only minimum rate regulation. Considerable latitude is given in the regulation of such carriers.

Other matters made subject to regulation are the consolidation or merger of properties, the issuance of securities, and the financial responsibility of the operators. Appropriate reports may be required from motor carriers and brokers and their accounts may be prescribed.

All carriers, including those which are otherwise exempted, are made subject to regulation with respect to the qualifications and maximum hours of their employees and the safety of their operations and equipment.

The administration of the regulation provided in this act is entrusted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, but provision is made for extensive utilization of the trained personnel of the states through the use of joint boards to be created, generally, from the membership of the state commissions. The act provides assurance against interference with the exercise by the states of full authority over intrastate transportation.

The act becomes effective Oct. 1, but the commission may postpone the effective date of any of its provisions to a time not later than April 1, 1936.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Saturday, Aug. 10

Air Clipper—Sets Record to Hawaii

ALAMEDA, Calif. (AP)—The Pan American clipper alighted at Honolulu at 8:09 a. m., Pacific time (11:09 a. m., E. S. T.) today, breaking her previous record for the California-Hawaii run by 50 minutes, the operating company advised. The new record was 17 hours 9 minutes.

The flight completed today was made at altitudes ranging from 1300 to 11,000 feet. The ship had left her charter course several times to make special surveys of air conditions, and all types of weather to be expected on the 2400-mile route were encountered.

While the immediate destination was Hawaii, the clipper will spend only a short time there, heading almost without delay for Midway, halfway, as its name denotes, across the Pacific, and thence across the uncharted route to Wake, 1100 miles beyond.

Laval Economies—Hints of Dictatorship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Dictatorship for France would not be unlikely, if the present economy decrees are sabotaged by rioting and protests, Premier Laval indicated today.

He addressed the prefects of France's departments, asking them to share the responsibility with him for preventing such a crisis. "The fate of the regime and the life of the country are at stake," he said. "You must help me reduce living costs in line with wages."

The Laval policy of persuasion rather than force appeared to have won at least temporarily today, as all rioting sections were quiet, and the workers back on the job.

League Council—Sept. 4 Set for Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The League of Nations has convoked the Council officially for Sept. 4, to resume consideration of the Ethiopian dispute.

Meanwhile, it has been suggested in League circles that Italy might be designated League financial agent to advise Ethiopia, as a possible solution to the controversy. Precedent was seen in the League's past financial aid to Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria. In the case of Hungary, a neutral agent was named. This process might be duplicated for Ethiopia, it was suggested, or Italy could be so named.

Meanwhile, the fate of the suspended general disarmament conference may be decided coincidentally with the September Council meeting. President Arthur Henderson of the conference has called the steering committee to meet at that time, to see if there is a genuine disposition to resume disarmament efforts.

He will resign if the answer is negative, it was reported.

Diplomatic crisis approaches: Page 1.

Texas Rangers—Become Detectives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—The famous Texas Rangers were today joined with the mobile highway patrol to form a modern, unified state police department. But the 36 hard-riding border scouts of the Rio Grande are not to lose their identity. They now become "detectives" in the intelligence division of the new state force.

The story is told of a ranger who appeared alone in answer to a riot call. "Where are your men?" cried the anxious citizenry. "We have a riot here."

"Well," said the ranger, "there's only one riot, isn't there?"

Soviets—War Scorned as Beneath Dignity

LENINGRAD (AP)—Ivan Pavloff, Russian "brain specialist," asserted that war "is beneath the dignity of the human mind," at the opening session of the fifteenth international physiological congress, yesterday.

In his attack on war, Pavloff said it was "a bestial method of solving life's difficulties. I am happy that the Government of my mighty fatherland is struggling for peace and desires not a single inch of foreign land."

Chinese Floods—Workmen Strengthen Dikes

KAIFENG, Honan Province, China (AP)—The Yellow River imperiled three of the richest provinces of North China today as it reached its highest level since the 1931 floods.

Armies of workmen toiled at strengthening dikes. The river, swollen by the rains which followed typhoons that struck the China coast, swept over countless acres of fertile farmlands.

Thousands of square miles in Honan, Shantung and southern Hopei were inundated. The populous regions of northwest Shantung feared dikes would collapse, dumping the waters on their homes.

Refugees grew desperate for food and, with prices rising, officials feared disturbances.

Bus Control And Security Bills Passed

Only Bank, Tax and Coal Measures Remain in Way of Adjournment

Old-Age Benefits

Trucks and Buses Now Come Under Regulation in Same Way as Railroads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—The major legislative objective of the 1935 session of Congress is achieved, the social security bill awaits President Roosevelt's signature.

Of the bill's concrete or immediate effect there is much dispute. Social security experts are very critical of many of its provisions. But at the very worst, it is expected to have some early effect and before long possibly as many as 30,000,000 Americans will feel directly its beneficial assistance. In any event, $100,000,000 of annual assistance to needy aged, unemployed, and the disabled will start spreading over the nation in more discriminating and thought-out fashion than the relief flood.

Bus Regulation Effected

Simultaneous with the achievement of this major objective, was another lesser victory nevertheless very gratifying to experts who have worked for it for years—signature of the bill regulating bus and truck transportation. This measure is expected to be a major back-stop to the hard-pressed railroads, and introduce a new element of order into the rapidly evolved American transportation system.

Just around the corner, according to congressional announcement, is agreement on the banking bill—another colossal achievement, centralizing to a degree the nation's banking and placing a potential brake upon credit inflation which might swamp the nation in a flood of high prices.

Brings Adjournment Close

These substantial accomplishments show that the "mood for adjournment" has finally arrived, and when once difficulties on the Guffey coal bill and the tax law are surmounted, virtually nothing but technical adjustments will stand between congressmen and their almost abandoned homes!

The social security bill was charted as one of the highest long-range objectives of the Administration back in June, 1934, when just before the seventy-third Congress adjourned President Roosevelt gave it the vacation job of producing a bill to write insurance against the major hazards of individual life.

Must Stand Test of Time

Experience alone will show how effectively the present bill will achieve its lofty goal. It is designed, when the states co-operate, to provide every needy aged person with $30 a month; to help people build up old-age annuities ranging from $10 to $85 a month; to build up with the states an unemployment insurance system tiding men over periods of unforeseen and unavoidable joblessness; to help the needy blind, and mothers and children.

For the first year, the Federal Government's approximate $100,000,000 will go half for old-age assistance, a quarter for dependent children, and the remainder scattered between unemployment insurance, mothers and children, crippled, homeless, neglected children, the disabled, etc.

Real Start in Second Year

Only in the second year will the unemployment insurance plan really begin, and $49,000,000 a year is thereafter promised. The effect upon the relief rolls entirely depends upon the number of states which enact their own unemployment insurance legislation and make use of federal contributions. Only six states have this type of social law, California, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, New York, Utah, and Washington.

But according to expert calculation, by utilizing their state and federal laws, these commonwealths could halve their relief rolls within six months or a year, with no economic improvement assumed. The American Association for Social Security points out in case study of typical communities that the New York law would take from the relief rolls at least half and perhaps more of those now dependent altogether on public beneficence.

Unemployed in Flux

This possibility comes from the fact that, contrary to the general assumption, there is no "standing army" of unemployed on relief, but a constantly fluctuating group. The overwhelming majority of relief recipients, it is found, go through a complete turnover within less than a year.

Despite a nucleus which remains on relief for months and years, the majority shift from job to unemployment and back continually. It is not complete inability to find a job, but exhausted resources which drive such people on relief. With their resources met by unemployment insurance payments, they would be carried over the period of finding work, and in the association's words would receive "self-respecting and more adequate allowances out of insurance funds in place of the degrading and inadequate relief."

Even the worst critics of the bill now awaiting the President's signature find it "the most comprehensive piece of legislation ever enacted at

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Boston Day . . . Legis, Brokers, Communist, ERA . . .

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demolished the savings of 10,000 investors to the tune of $21,000,000, was written today when three creditors petitioned the company into bankruptcy.

The concern whose failure has been termed one of the most notorious financial debacles since the Ponzi case, was sent into bankruptcy in Federal District Court this morning on the relatively small claim of $1784.

The creditors who brought the proceedings are Russel T. Shea and Daniel Santri of Boston, and Annie B. Gilberti of Maine.

Red Scare—Boston Shares In Army Drive Rumors

While the Department of State in Washington considered protest to Moscow against Red propagandist activities in the United States, Boston had a "Red Scare" of its own.

It centered around the National Guard. Reports circulated that the group was being "flooded" with communistic literature. While declining to affirm this rumor, Col. Robert O. Dalton, head of the National Guard intelligence corps, gave indication that some basis for the reputed dissemination of subversive literature existed.

But other army officials denied any extra activity at this time. Adj. Gen. William I. Rose said he was not aware of any unusual communistic activity, but admitted that such literature was frequently circulated among soldiers.

Consensus in army circles seemed to be that no untoward circumstances warranted any action except usual precautionary measures. One officer even stated that communistic propaganda was on the decline.

The State Department communiqué was said to be under consideration because of recent Moscow revelations concerning past Russian propaganda methods in this country.

Relief—Contrast Shown Between ERA and WPA

Change in philosophy between the fundamentals of the ERA system of relief and the WPA which now is replacing it was viewed today as being the basic cause for talk of a general strike on union workers against such new jobs, by Alfred Ellis, president of the Massachusetts Building Trades Council.

The ERA (Emergency Relief Administration) was predicated on the idea that those having trades and jobs should be carried along in them at wages commensurate with their usual pay, while those out of work should simply be kept going on more or less direct relief.

The WPA (Works Progress Administration) results from President Roosevelt's determination to end direct relief and to make all recipients of aid actually work for what they get. The wages paid should, according to the President, be above the dole, but less than wages prevailing in the various trades. This would have the effect, he has stated, of making the WPA work more attractive than direct relief but less desirable than similar activity in private industry. That is President Roosevelt's side of the story.

Labor picks several flaws in it. First, these new wage scales will have the effect of pulling down, they believe, the rates of present union scales.

Secondly, the WPA plan does not take into account the pride that skilled workmen take in their jobs. The feeling that they have is that their fine work is worth the higher pay they receive.

These factors have combined to make it appear certain to Mr. Ellis that the building trades will surely strike if the WPA wage plan is carried through. If such a strike comes it will affect from 60,000 to 80,000 men, he said today.

Housing—Bakers to Seek Europe's Latest Methods

Off for England today aboard the motorship Georgic was a group of New England bankers bent on investigating new methods of home-building and home-financing throughout Europe. With them were more than 100 members of the United States Building and Loan League who intend to find out how Europeans are handling their slum-clearance problems. Chief among the objectives of the large party will be the International Congress of Building Societies in Vienna, held from Sept. 2-7.

Europe now is considerably ahead of America in the matter of housing and slum clearance. So declared Judge Ralph M. Smith, first vice-president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, as he stepped aboard the Georgic today. "I am determined to find the answer to New England's home financing problems," he said. "What explains the housing boom in Great Britain? What can it teach us to stimulate our building industry?" These were some of the questions interesting the touring group.

One thing is generally known, namely, that England's housing activity and building boom is based not on "boon-doggling" and relief payments, but on vigorous use of private capital and enlarged private employment. These may result from lower wage scales or perhaps the willingness of British workingmen to live without expensive housing equipment. "At any rate—we'll find out," says Mr. Smith.

Grand Canyon—Farmers Start on a Long Trip

Farmers of New England, 70 of them in all, left for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado this noon, not to raise potatoes but to see the sights. Once a year members of New England farm bureaus get away on a vacation tour, picking up farmers in New York and other points en route to the West. By the time the party reaches Chicago, it should be augmented by at least 200. From the Grand Canyon, the party drifts on to Los Angeles and San Diego where the farmers plan to visit the San Diego Exposition.

But the trip will not be all pleasure in the strictest sense of the word. Special tours are included to the great poultry districts of the West, the Santa Clara agricultural regions and various other points promising to add something to the farmer's knowledge of his own business. The train that pulled out of the South Station sharply at noon today consisted of six Pullmans, an air-cooled coach, air-conditioned observation car and two air-conditioned diners. When they get back, the farmers will brush the dust of 9000 miles off their clothes.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Blue Room Echoes	Baseball game	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Children's Corner	orchestra, soloists	Dailey's Orchestra	Sporting Matinee
5:30	Temple of Song;	A Austin Wylie and	Organ recital and	Sporting Matinee
5:45	Cappella Choir	his orchestra	soloists	Sporting Matinee
6:00	Evening Journal	"Evening Tattler";	News Service	Tito Guizar
6:15	Bavarian Orchestra	Features; news	Features; music	Dalton Bros. Trio
6:30	News; features	Musical Turns	Minute Men	Allan Leafer and
6:45	Dorsey Brothers and	"Merry Macs"	"Merry-Go-Round";	his orchestra
7:00	their orchestra	"Art of Living";	Hamp's Orchestra	News Service
7:15	Irish Minstrels	Musical Moments;	Sports comment	20th Century Ens.
7:30	"Frank and Phil";	"The Jamboree";	San Francisco	"Getting the News"
7:45	McGoogle Family	Sports Review	Symphony Orch.	Organist
8:00	"Operatic Gems"; so-	"The Hit Parade";	from San Diego	Continent'l Gypsies
8:15	loists; orchestra	Fred Astaire; vo-	exposition	Velos and Yolanda
8:30	Goldman Band Con-	cal soloists; Hay-	New York Philhar-	Piano duo
8:45	cert, Edwin Franko	ton's Orchestra	monic-Symphony	The Troopers
9:00	Goldman, conductor,	"G Men," authen-	Orchestra concert	Concert Hall:
9:15	from Central Park	tic dramatic pk.	from Lewisohn	Raoul Madeau; or.
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau; Al Jolson;	Stadium, New	Paige's Orchestra
9:45	program from Chi-	Irvin S. Cobb	York City; Willem	News Service
10:00	cago; soloists and	Alice Brady; so-	van Hoogstraten,	"Fiesta"; program
10:15	specialties	loists; orchestra	conductor	from Canada
10:30	Carefree Carnival;	Dorsey Brothers	Studio speaker	Jan Garber and
10:45	popular variety	and orchestra	Spotlight Revue	his orchestra
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	Spanish revue	Coburn's Orchestra	Lyman's Orchestra	Dornberger's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Ben Pollack and	Claude Hopkins &	Wayne King's Or.
11:45	dance orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	Weeks's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Noon Journal; news	"Neighbor Nell"	Reg. service of The	Morning service of
11:00	Salsburg Musical	Services from St.	Mother Church,	Tremont Temple
11:15	Festival from Au-	Paul's Cathedral,	The First Church	Baptist Church;
11:30	stria; Vienna Phil-	Boston; sermon,	of Christ, Scien-	sermon; quartet;
11:45	harmonic Orchestra	Rev. Edward T.	tist, Boston	soloist; organ
12:00	Opportunity Matinee;	Sullivan	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra	Record program	Tabernacle Choir	program
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Along Melody	Gypsy music
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Lane"; recording	News from London
1:00	vocal soloists and	"Road to Romany";	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus	gypsy music	with speakers,	from network
1:30	"Highlights of the	Words and Music";	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	Bible"; talk; quartet	narrator; soloists	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Concert harpist	Bible Drama: "Win-	Salzburg Festival,	ERA Symphony
2:15	"Uncle Ned" sketch;	dows of Heaven"	from Austria	Orchestra concert
2:30	NBC Light Opera Co.;	Chautauqua Sym-	Hawaiian music	Readings
2:45	Gilbert - Sullivan's	phony Orchestra;	News Service	The Eton Boys
3:00	"Yeomen of the	Albert Stoessel,	Symphonic Hour:	"Divertissement";
3:15	Guard"; orchestra;	director; pianist,	symphony orches-	recorded program
3:30	National Vespers;	Dino Mario, tenor;	tra, Howard Bar-	Organ recital
3:45	speaker; quartet;	music; speaker	low, conductor	vocal soloist
4:00	National Music Camp	Westminster Choir	St. Louis Parade;	ERA Civic Theater
4:15	Summer Concert f'm	Summer School	vocal soloists and	Orchestra
4:30	Interlochen, Mich.;	NBC vocalist	Al Roth's dance	"Tune Time"
4:45	band and orchestra;	"The Wise Men";	orchestra	
5:00	"Roses and Drums";	Rhythm Symph'y;	"Song Pictures";	"Melodiana"; solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	De Wolf Hopper;	Terry O'Toole	ists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	"Musical Comedy	Sanderson and
5:45	Cello recital	NBC recital	Moments"; rec.	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York	String quintet	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	"Continental Vari-	Organ recital	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	eties"; popular	"Musical Moments"	Jacob Tarshish
7:00	Lanny Ross's State	"K-7," secret serv-	Vivian Della Chi-	Evening service
7:15	Fair Concert	ice sketch	esa; concert orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Voice of the People;	Garden talk	Summer Serenade;	ple Baptist
7:45	sidewalk interviews	News; report	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	"Rhythm at Eight";	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour; so-	orchestra with	soloists; orchestra	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Comedy; soloists;	Bandbox Revue;
8:45	ists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	quartet; orchestra	popular music
9:00	Charles Previn and	Rakov's Music and	"America's Hour";	Sanders's Orch.
9:15	concert orchestra	popular soloists	dramatic history	News Service
9:30	Cornelia O. Skinner;	American Album	of oil industry;	Horace Heidt and
9:45	Tenor solos	of Familiar Music	orchestra	his orchestra
10:00	"Sunday Evening at	"Uncle Charlie's"	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's"	Tent Show"; so-	Amateur Night	his orchestra
10:30	Alexander Haas's	loists, players and	from open - air	Benay Venuta
10:45	Gypsy Orchestra	orchestra	ballroom	"Cong. Opinion"

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
3:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and His Gang; popular variety program.
4:30 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: Galsworthy's "Justice."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
8:00 WBZ, "Fiber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "One-Night Stands With Pick and Pat"; minstrel show.
8:30 WBZ, "The Call of the Sea"; dramatic sketch, "1812 to 1865," "Last of the Clipper Ships."
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, "The Man in Possession," with Irene Purcell and Robert Montgomery.
9:30 WEEI, Meredith Wilson and his orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:00 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour; soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Max Bendix and his band, from Chicago.
11:30 WBZ, Ray Noble and his orchestra.

Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"Both Your Houses," by Maxwell Anderson, with Shepperd Strudwick and South Shore Players, Town Hall Playhouse. 8:30.

WEST FALMOUTH—"Kind Lady," with Mary Servoss, Beach Theater. 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"The Curtain Rises," with Ann Norris, Marshfield Hills Theater. 8:30.

DENNIS—"All Bow Down," with Roland Young. Cape Playhouse. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—Warner Baxter as an Argentine Gaucho in "Under the Pampas Moon." 2, 4:55, 7:40. More G men in "Public Hero No. 1."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Dante's Inferno." A stoker rises to wealth through a midway concession of this name—and sees symbolic visions of the real thing. Fenway, 2:05, 4:39, 7:13, 9:47. Paramount, 9, 11:31 a. m., 2:03, 4:33, 7:04, 9:35.

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light." A legend of the Dolomite mountains, with beautiful photography and convincing acting by local peasants. 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55. "Dawn to Dawn."

KEITH'S—"The 39 Steps." International spy story by John Buchan, with Robert Donat and impressive Scottish backgrounds. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8. Ernest Truex comedy. Preview of "Jaina" at 10.

ORPHEUM—"Woman Wanted," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Smilin' Through," with Norma Shearer, Leslie Howard and Fredric March. Return visit. 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:48. "After the Dance," with Nancy Carroll.

METROPOLITAN—Musical comedy. "Every Night at Eight," with George Raft, Alice Faye, Patsy Kelly and radio stars. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Leo Carrillo in person; vaudeville.

MODERN—"Shanghai," with Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:06, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45. "One Frightened Night."

BOSTON—"Manhattan Moon," with Ricardo Cortez and Dorothy Page, radio singer. 11:29 a. m., 2:11, 4:55, 7:39, 10:27. "The Triumph of Sherlock Holmes."

TREMONT—William Powell and Ginger Rogers in "Star of Midnight," and Ann Harding in "The Fountain." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—Sir H. Rider Haggard's "She." 1, 4, 7:06, 10:05. "Paris in the Spring." Musical comedy with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati.

COOLIDGE CORNER—Jane Withers in "Ginger." 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Ralph Bellamy in "The Healer."

UNIVERSITY—Noel Coward in the Mechi-MacArthur production "The Scoundrel." 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "Under the Pampas Moon."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Quebec"; Andy Clyde in "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp"; Betty Boop cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Sunday

Music

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra, S. G. Braslavsky, conductor. Dvorak, Heuberger, Grieg, Beethoven and Rosaini numbers. 3:30.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—Frederick Lamb, conductor. Morgan Memorial Church, 81 Shawmut Avenue. Dr. William Sludger speaks on "Cyrus Dallin, Famous Boston Sculptor," also. 4.

SOUTH BOSTON STADIUM CONCERT—ERA Band, Frank Gurley, conductor. 2.

FRANKLIN FIELD CONCERT—ERA Band, Frank Gurley, conductor. 6.

MARINE PARK CONCERT—ERA Band, William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. 6.

JAMAICA POND CONCERT—ERA Civic Chorus. 8.

Other Events

ALL-DAY CRUISE—On Boston and Yarmouth steamer. Leaves Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, at 10:30 a. m. Sails past Marblehead, Provincetown and South Shore. Back about 6.

PROVINCETOWN BOAT—Sails from Long Wharf at 10:15 a. m. Weekdays at 10. Back about 6.

PLYMOUTH BOAT—Sails from Commercial Wharf at 10:15 a. m. On Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays at same hour from Long Wharf.

NANTASKET BOATS—Leave Rowe's Wharf hourly. Evening harbor sails on S. S. Mayflower at 8:30, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

MOONLIGHT CRUISES—S. S. Steel Pier sails from Long Wharf nightly at 8:30.

HARBOR ISLAND CRUISE—Motor launch sightseeing trip 10 a. m., 2:30, 6:30 daily. Call Rawding Bus Lines, Liberty 3127, for reservations.

Monday

Music

NOON CONCERT—ERA Band. Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

Other Events

ARNOLD ARBORETUM—ERA Lecture Tour. Meet at main gate at 2. Registration slips, free, at branch libraries.

Setbacks on Curley Measures Climax Week in Legislature

Yesterday's spectacular defeat of Governor Curley's $4,500,000 bond issue by the House of Representatives provided the climax for the legislative week on Beacon Hill.

This defeat, engineered by Representative Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, who mustered 86 Republican votes to block enactment of the measure, was the second major setback for the Governor during the week. The other setback came on the bill to establish a new billboard law, which the Senate killed.

In fact these House and Senate actions constituted the only major gubernatorial defeats of the year, unless the failure of the Governor's entire compulsory automobile insurance reduction plan can be deemed of major importance. Actually, however, the defeat on the latter, except for the guest clause elimination, is considered by many a rebuke, not for the Governor, but for any persons efforts to change drastically the compulsory insurance law.

Regarding defeat of the billboard measure, Curley proponents point out that the Governor himself ordered it killed. Yet opponents of the bill, originally supported by the Governor, declare that Mr. Curley realized that he could not win, therefore "to save his face," he sent the "death sentence" message.

The Governor

Action: Signed the $13,000,000 state bond issue for public works.

Significance: The Governor hopes to put 20,000 men to work by this measure. This employment reserve is a plentiful source of patronage for His Excellency.

Action: Signed a bill eliminating the "guest clause" from the compulsory automobile insurance law.

Significance: Part of the Governor's original rate reduction plan. Under the bill guests in negligent cars are not protected by insurance. Expected to slice 8 per cent from the rates.

Action: Submitted to the Legislature a supplementary budget of $2,536,847.65.

Significance: Will bring the total state budget to more than $62,000,000.

Action: Sent special message to the Legislature asking that provision be made in the housing authority bill to allow the State to take by eminent domain land needed for federal housing projects.

Significance: By this provision the Governor plans to clear away legal obstacles thrown in the path of housing projects by a Federal Circuit Court, which decided that the Federal Government could not take land by eminent domain for housing projects.

Action: Signed a bill providing additional financial relief for the financially harassed town of Millville.

Significance: The measure, among other things, gives Millville an additional $8000 from the income tax receipts to help the town pay state and county taxes. The town is now operated by a state commission.

The Senate

Action: Referred to the next annual session a measure permitting Boston to borrow $7,000,000 to tear down the Elevated structure from Sullivan Square to Haymarket Square and substitute a subway.

Significance: Actually kills entire project, as by next year any chance for federal assistance will be gone.

Action: Sent to the Governor for his signature a bill establishing a system of unemployment insurance.

Significance: Another labor victory. Employer and employee contributions start on Jan. 1, 1937.

Action: Killed Governor Curley's bill to establish a new billboard law and a director of outdoor advertising.

Significance: At the last moment the Governor, after a strenuous supporting fight, sent a message asking that the measure be killed on the grounds that it had become a party issue and that he could change the regulations without additional legislation. Opponents, however, say the Governor knew he was beaten anyway.

Action: Sent to the Governor for his signature a bill establishing a state planning board.

Significance: Massachusetts is one of the last states to set up a planning board for more economical development of industry and natural resources.

Action: Laid on the Governor's desk a bill transferring $9,500,000 from the highway fund to the general fund.

Significance: This transfer helps to balance the budget.

Action: Sent to the Governor for his signature a measure providing that dog tracks licensed by the State Racing Commission before July 1, 1935, need not be approved by local authorities.

Significance: Important to the Dighton dog track operators. A court battle is on to bar the Dighton track, but this legislation, if signed by the Governor, will nullify any court decision against the track operators. Work by the track operators forced a shift in the House after the bill had been defeated.

The House

Action: Killed Governor Curley's $4,500,000 bond issue for a state building program.

Significance: A total of 86 Republicans, revolting against this expenditure, blocked the issue. Governor Curley is not through, however, for he plans to send a special message asking for an even larger bond issue.

Action: Upheld the Governor's veto of a bill restricting drastically erection of billboards and "hot dog" stands along the new Concord Turnpike.

Significance: The Governor claimed the measure was too great a restriction on private property. He held the territory was covered by the local zoning laws. Opponents, however, feel that if the Governor succeeds in modifying the state billboard regulations, billboards will be erected along the turnpike despite local restrictions.

Action: Upheld a Curley veto of a measure to redivide Boston into not more than 45 wards, instead of the present 22, thus providing an equal number of voters in each ward.

Significance: Governor Curley held the redivision was the duty of the Boston City Council, not of a legislative commission. The preponderance of Democrats in the council may have influenced the Governor, for the Republicans are still more numerous in the Legislature.

Action: Concurred with the Senate in exempting savings banks from the 10 per cent surtax on incomes and corporations.

Significance: This move cuts $250,000 from the expected $3,000,000 surtax revenue. The reduction may make difficult the balancing of the budget.

Action: Referred to the next annual session a bill to increase from $5000 to $25,000 the appropriation for the commission to study the sliding scale system of gas and electricity rate making.

Significance: It is contended that the $5000 is merely enough to allow the committee to scratch the surface of the complicated system.

Edgar M. Mills

Trade Answers Farm Attack on Tariff

(Continued from Page 1)

higher instead of advocating general destruction of protectionist walls.

Contest Watched Closely

New England farm groups are watching the contest between East and West with interest, but so far have taken no sides in it.

Today the consensus among them seemed to be that as far as the tariff was concerned they were ready to "let well enough alone," and were definitely not ready to join in any fight against it.

Mr. Putnam took exception to the industrialists' contention that the AAA's scarcity program had in any degree raised the prices of American produce to such a level that foreign produce could scale the wall. He said that in the few instances where this foreign competition had occurred, as in the case of corn imports recently, it was due almost entirely to drought-produced scarcity.

Barrier to Dumping

But manufacturers reiterate their contention that whenever farm prices are at their ordinary level the tariff stands as a formidable barrier to wheat dumping and other competition from abroad.

As examples of this protection they declare that when wheat was selling at 25 cents a bushel in 1931, the added duty of 42 cents which foreign grain dealers would have had to pay to sell their wheat in America amounted in effect to an ad valorem duty of 140 per cent.

When wool sold at 12 cents a pound in 1932, the 37-cent duty represented a 300 per cent increase in its price to manufacturers, they state. At the same time the tariff on cotton manufactured goods raised the price of imported goods only 40 cents, they assert.

Asking Raise, 250 Workers Strike at Methuen Plant

METHUEN, Mass., Aug. 10 (AP)—Two hundred and fifty shoe workers employed in the Greenway Wood Heel Company here went out on strike yesterday. They demanded an increase in wages and recognition of the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union. The union said that the workers' wages had been cut repeatedly, the last decrease being 20 per cent. The usual wage in the turning room, it was said, was $15 a week, and girls in the finishing room received $12 a week, while some received as little as $6.

AAA Injunctions Granted

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 10 (AP)—The Exeter Manufacturing Company, Exeter textile manufacturers, and the White-Washburn Paper Manufacturing Company of Hinsdale yesterday were granted preliminary injunctions restraining the Government from the collection of AAA processing taxes. The injunctions were granted by Judge George F. Morris in Federal District Court.

Sloop of Benedict Arnold's Fleet Raised From Lake Champlain Bed

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 10 (AP)—The battle-scarred sloop Philadelphia, bearing a cargo of rusted cannon balls and ancient fighting equipment lay in shallow water near here today after a rest of nearly 160 years at the bottom of Lake Champlain.

The Philadelphia was once a part of Benedict Arnold's proud fleet. It went down in defeat at the battle of Valcour Island, Oct. 12, 1776, in a fight with British men-o'-war and has remained undisturbed in 60 feet of water until a recent visit from divers.

The sloop made its re-entry into the world yesterday when it was raised by a derrick aboard a lighter, and as its mast, still proudly erect, showed above water, the salvage crew halted operations to tie a colonial flag back at its top.

Eager searchers boarded the old sloop as soon as she was in shallow water. They saw three holes in the hull below the water line, mute testimonials to the accurate fire of a British crew.

Several cannon balls were found in the sloop. Her gun platform was just as it had been when the ship sank and her gun carriage was in position on its 15-foot runway.

The hull appears well preserved, despite its long stay in the water. It was of a dull iron color—the color of water-logged wood. The boat measured about 45 feet in length.

The Philadelphia was located by divers on Aug. 1. The Royal Savage, Arnold's flagship, was salvaged in the same waters last year.

Although Arnold was defeated, historians say he delayed the British advance from Canada toward the Hudson River and the expedition was postponed until the following year, thus giving the colonists time to make better preparations and defeat the British in the Battle of Saratoga.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, probably showers late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate south and southwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy, possibly local showers late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy, probably local showers late tonight and Sunday; slightly warmer tonight.

Vermont: Partly cloudy, probably local showers tonight and in extreme south portion Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, followed by showers Sunday, and in north portion late tonight; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy tonight, Sunday local showers; not much change in temperature.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy, probably followed by showers late tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south and southwest winds; weather partly overcast tonight, possibly showers Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	77	Minneapolis	74	88
Bermuda	74	84	New Orleans	84	92
Chicago	74	84	New York	70	82
Denver	84	88	Norfolk	74	78
Helena	66	92	Philadelphia	70	84
Jacksonville	76	90	St. Louis	78	94
Kansas City	78	104	San Francisco	52	66
Miami	84	88	Washington	74	82

A—8 a. m. Aug. 10.
B—Maximum Aug. 9.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:23 p. m., height, 9.6 feet.
Sunday, 9:03 a. m., height, 8.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:24 p. m.

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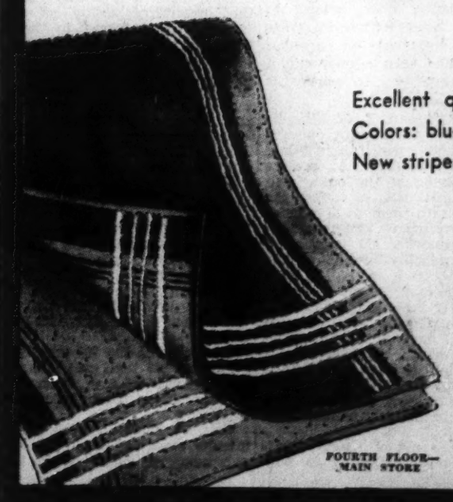
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Italy Faces Devaluation Of Lira in African Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Premier Benito Mussolini is losing the battle of the lira—the end of the gold standard in Italy is rapidly approaching.

Devaluation of the Italian currency has been brought considerably nearer by the suspension of the note cover law. The Ethiopian affair, through the direct effect of purchases abroad of raw and war materials, is forcing the Italian Dictator to retreat from a position which he has successfully held for the past nine years.

Signor Mussolini launched the battle of the lira in a much-quoted speech at Pesaro on the Adriatic coast, Aug. 18, 1926. In that speech, which is engraved in stone on the façade of Pesaro's town hall, Il Duce said that he would conduct the economic battle in defense of the lira with the most strenuous resolution, and that he would defend the lira, which represented the fruit of Italian labors, efforts, sacrifices, tears, and blood, "to the last breath, to the last drop of blood."

A year later he stabilized the lira at 19 lire to the dollar. That was his first big blunder. Its consequences are felt to this day.

Fascist Pride

It has always been held that considerations of Fascist pride and prestige overcame the wiser counsels of economists and financiers and influenced Signor Mussolini to stabilize the lira *de facto* in 1926 at a level higher than the French franc and to effect a *de jure* return to the gold standard at that level the following year.

Maintenance of the present value of the Italian currency has thus been a matter of Fascist prestige. Fanatic adherents of Il Duce's monetary policy have invariably reaffirmed that the Fascist régime is resolved to keep the lira intact, adding that there would no deviation from the policy laid down in the Pesaro speech, even though other members of the gold bloc should decide to devalue.

It must be fairly admitted that, in spite of great economic hardships and heavy financial loss suffered by Italy as a result of the devaluation of the pound and the dollar, there was no weakening on the Fascist resolution regarding the lira. Il Duce would listen to no argument in favor of devaluation. He was determined to keep the lira at the rate on which he himself had stabilized.

The effort has cost Italy several billion lire. The sacrifice, however, was useless since it has not prevented an overvalued lira from gradually departing from the gold standard in a practical sense.

Prospects Dark

The year 1934 was a crucial year for Italy's finances. This year's conditions are still worse. The prospects for the immediate future are yet more depressing.

Despite the rigid control of foreign exchange and foreign credits, the Bank of Italy's gold reserves have been steadily falling. In 1934 the gold reserve fell from 7,105,000,000 lire to 5,811,000,000. During the first six months of 1935 the gold reserve remained comparatively stable, the Government probably having used part of the secondary reserve represented by privately owned foreign assets to effect payments abroad.

On June 20 last, however, the Bank of Italy's returns again showed a sharp decline in the gold reserves. They had fallen to 5,678,000,000 lire. On June 30 they had dropped to 5,589,000,000 lire, and on July 10 to 5,524,000,000. Meanwhile the note circulation was expanding. The Bank of Italy's commitments at sight were covered only to the extent of 40.96 per cent, which is just above the legal minimum. Something had to be urgently done to prevent the formal abandonment of the gold standard, for Italy had some 500,000,000 lire of trade debts to pay at short notice.

Adverse Balance

The state of public finance, too, is another factor which is weighing heavily against the lira. The budget deficit in the year was the equivalent of $202,150,000. The current year's prospective deficit is only $137,500,000. In this figure no account is taken of the expenses connected with the Ethiopian enterprise, which will swell the deficit to fantastic proportions.

The foreign trade situation is also critical. Although the trade deficit for the first six months of 1935 is slightly lower than that of the corresponding period of last year, the invisible exports, notably tourist traffic and emigrants' remittances, are believed to have declined heavily. The adverse trade balance is therefore higher than it was a year ago. The need of increasing imports of raw materials for war purposes—coal, steel, nonferrous metals and ore—is bound to aggravate the trade situation.

The reason for the suspension of the fixed gold coverage of the lira is said to be the Italian Government's desire to meet its foreign obligations. This is a gesture which will surely meet approval. At the same time, however, the last link which kept the lira—nominally at least—on a gold basis has been broken.

It is difficult to see how Il Duce, having practically exhausted all the means in his powers of protecting the lira, and having apparently decided on a long and costly colonial war in Africa, will be able to prevent the devaluation of the lira.

Foreign Boy Scouts Not Wholly Denied Jamboree Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—A program as similar as it can be made to that intended for the jamboree in Washington will be provided for 75 Boy Scouts from foreign countries who are either already in the United States or on the high seas bound for the big gathering which was canceled by President Roosevelt, Dr. James E. West, chief Scout executive, announced today.

Forty-five of the boys from foreign troops have already arrived in this country—31 from the Philippines, two from France, 11 from China and one from India. Twenty-eight are still en route—five from Peru, two from Chile, four from Hawaii, seven from Hungary, five from the Netherlands, four from Japan and one from the Danish West Indies.

Permission has been asked by Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy of the Philippine Islands to have the Philippine contingent proceed to Washington on a good-will mission, and pay their respects to President Roosevelt, to Congress, and to Dr. West.

More than $560,000 will be refunded to the 22,000 boys who have paid $25 each for a registration fee, Dr. West said. Offers to hold jamboree equivalents have been "heartening," he reported, these having come from New York State and from Wyoming. He added that the time was too short, as it had taken six months to get the camps in Washington in shape.

Negroes Are Urged To Back New Deal

ATHENS, Ala., Aug. 10 (AP)—The New Deal was described today by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro Democrat from Illinois, as a "square deal for all and special privileges for none," in an appeal to members of his race to support President Roosevelt and the Democratic Party.

In a prepared address before thousands of Negroes assembled to celebrate "Negro Tennessee Valley Authority Appreciation Day," Mr. Mitchell, who was educated at Tuskegee Institute, called the New Deal the "salvation of the country and the salvation of the Negro." He paid high tribute to the President.

"Every move of this (the present) Administration," he said, "has been to bring the Government closer to the common people that they might share in its benefits."

Wisconsin Investigates Lobbies

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 10 (AP)—Five assemblymen were named by Speaker J. W. Carow to investigate rumors of illegal activities by some of the more than 1000 lobbyists registered for the present legislative session. In adopting an amendment the House extended the inquiry to include lobbying by "public agencies."

Sheik Stirs Query

Keystone

He Rules Koweit

Sheik Sir Ahmad Ibn Jabir as-Subah, Whose Visit to London Coincided With Another Arab Potentate's Visit to the British Capital

Visits to London Of Arab Potentates Termed Significant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sheik Sir Ahmad Ibn-Jabir as-Subah, hereitary ruler of Koweit in the Persian Gulf has just been paying a visit to London.

His visit, though described as a purely private one, curiously happened to coincide with the visit of another Arab potentate, the Emir Saud, son of King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia.

King Ibn Saud when an exile in his youth was befriended by Sheik Mubarak, grandfather of the present ruler of Koweit. Since those days, however, relations between Koweit and its more important neighbor have often been strained. There are a number of questions to be settled in which not only they themselves but also Great Britain and Iraq are interested.

Koweit occupies an important strategic position just where the vast Arabian deserts touch the district where the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates make cultivation possible. It is thus an important trading center where camel caravans from distant Yemen have for centuries traded their coffee and spices for the dates and cereals of Iraq.

Early in this century, Koweit attracted Germany's attention as a suitable terminus for a railroad from Berlin via Constantinople across Asia Minor. The war, however, put an end to this project.

In 1899 Koweit placed itself under British protection in order to escape too pressing attention by Turkey. Today Indian rupees are legal tender, while the Post Office though using Indian stamps overprinted "Kuwait" is administered by the Iraqi Postal Department. "Maria Theresa dollars" minted in Europe are still used in the interior.

Sheik Sir Ahmad now has some hope of oil being found in his territory. A prospecting concession has recently been granted jointly to important British and American oil interests.

Tourists Report New Standards In State Auto Laws

(Continued from Page 1)

while 15 others have licenses in some form. Thus only 14 states lag behind, in this important measure for highway safety, reports the council.

Uniformity Follows Reason

Reason itself is on the side of uniformity. Mr. Williams made this point when he addressed a meeting of police chiefs recently.

"Suppose our automobile manufacturers," he said, "followed the same practice as many of our cities and states. Suppose a man who had been driving a Chevrolet went into a Plymouth salesroom, or vice versa, and the salesman said to him:

"'We have a very fine car here, better than the one you have been driving, but, of course, it's different. You have to use a different kind of gas, and if you want to back up you have to push the gear-shift in a different direction, but we think our car is right and the rest of them wrong, and you will get used to it after a while.'

"How many sales would be made under such a policy? Yet that is exactly what a city does when it insists that a driver coming within its boundaries must learn new rules."

Auto Travel in West Is Reported Heaviest Since the Depression

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8 (AP)—From western states come reports that America has taken to the road in a big way, with virtually every state represented in the caravan of cars winding through canyons and over mountain passes in search for scenery.

A survey by the Associated Press indicates each of the states is enjoying increased traffic. There is an almost uniform bulge in state gasoline tax collections of around 10 per cent as compared with a year ago.

National parks, dude ranches and resorts are benefiting by the increased travel. Some places closed for several years have opened to capacity crowds.

Parks Show Increase

Montana reports tourist travel already in excess of 1929. Both Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks show an increase of 10 per cent over last year and gas tax collections are around 20 per cent higher.

Out-state cars entering California are far ahead of 1934, the increase in June reaching about 40 per cent when gas tax returns were up 11 per cent. John Cuddy, managing director of Californians, Inc., estimated the tourist season would be worth $235,000,000.

Arizona's highway patrol reported travel about 50 per cent higher than a year ago. At the Grand Canyon there has been an increase in visitors of about 34 per cent.

Returns from the gas tax in Wyoming were running 12 per cent higher than at this time last year and dude ranch crowds exceed those of the 1929 peak.

Better in Far West

Tourist travel was at the best level in five years in Oregon, and 20 per cent above 1934.

In Utah, W. D. Rishel, manager of the State Automobile Association, said motor travel had almost attained the 1929-30 pace and he looked for a new record.

A traffic check in Reno in July showed motoring through Nevada running 20 to 25 per cent above last year.

Idaho and Washington, the latter despite the lumber strike and unfavorable weather, were enjoying increased gas tax returns. Auto camps at leading points in Idaho reported business 10 to 25 per cent up and top-notch resorts were running at capacity.

Tourist traffic was slow to start in Colorado, one travel bureau reported, but showed a sharp pickup later, with the level about the same as last year.

Security Act Has Wide Scope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 10

The Social Security Act provides:

1. **Pensions for needy old persons:** Federal grants are authorized on a 50-50 basis up to $15 a month to assist states in caring for persons over 65 years of age.

2. **Contributory old-age annuities:** Pensions are provided ranging from $10 to $85 a month, depending on wages and length of employment, paid only in event of retirement at 65 and financed by a pay-roll tax shared equally by employer and employee.

3. **Federal Fostering of State Unemployment Insurance:** A subsidy is granted states to assist them in administering unemployment insurance laws, and a gradually increasing pay roll tax is imposed with exemption of 90 per cent to employers who pay taxes into state funds.

4. **Grants to Needy Blind:** Aid is provided for states on a 50-50 basis for pensioning needy blind, provided the Federal Government's share does not exceed $15 a month.

5. **Federal aid for mothers and children:** Funds are earmarked to assist states in providing aid for dependent children, grants to be made on the basis of one-third by the Federal Government and two-thirds by the states, with the federal allowance limited to $6 a month for a single child and $4 a month for any other child in the same household. Appropriations are also included to aid states in promoting the health of mothers and children, especially in hard-hit rural areas and for assisting states in caring for crippled children and for homeless and neglected youngsters.

6. **Public health and rehabilitation of the disabled:** Annual appropriations are authorized to supplement state health services and for programs for vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled.

Administration

A bipartisan independent social security board of three $10,000-a-year members appointed by the President is to administer the funds.

Budget

1. Old-Age Assistance: $49,750,000 for the current fiscal year and as much as may be needed thereafter.
2. Unemployment Insurance: $4,000,000 in 1936 and $49,000,000 annually thereafter.
3. Care of Dependent Children: $24,750,000 for the current year and such amounts as may be needed in future years.
4. Mothers and Children: $3,800,000 a year.
5. Crippled Children: $2,850,000 a year.
6. Homeless and Neglected Children: $1,500,000 a year.
7. Rehabilitation of the Disabled: $841,000 for 1936 and 1937 and $1,938,000 a year thereafter.
8. Public Health Services: $8,000,000 a year.
9. The Needy Blind: $3,000,000 a year.

Bus and Security Bills Are Passed

(Continued from Page 1)

any one time by any nation. . . . The bill represents a tremendous step in the right direction."

May Yet Be Annulled

The possibility of amendment, at the next session before some features of the bill have gone into effect, and before the whole of it has really sunk into the social structure, is still open. But with all its defects, the bill has roused high hopes, has immense possibilities, and is recognized to constitute a landmark in American progress toward the whole people's acceptance of public responsibilities.

So, too, the motor carrier act finally enters an untrod legislative field for the Federal Government, applying to all common and contract carriers in interstate trade but, exempting farming, fish, and like operations. Just and reasonable rates are to be prescribed, permits are required, and regulation will be applied down the line through the Interstate Commerce Commission, using the experience of state commissions in the same field.

Joseph B. Eastman has been named chairman of a new division which, with a new bureau of motor carriers, will administer the motor carrier regulatory act.

Gladiolus First Prize At New York Won By Massachusetts Girl

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Miss Sylvia B. Winsor of New Bedford, Mass., a student in the horticultural department of Massachusetts State College, is the winner today of first prize for the "most beautiful" and "most unusual" specimens of gladiolus exhibited at the sixth annual show sponsored by the Metropolitan Gladiolus Society and the Gardens of the Nations in Horticultural Hall, Rockefeller Center.

The winner of the society's gold medal for the "most outstanding" spike was Mrs. W. R. Simonds of Southampton, L. I., whose entry was an apricot Picardy with blooms measuring six inches in diameter.

Mrs. George D. Clark, also of Southampton, won the prize in the competition for the Gardens of the Nations' plaque for her exhibit of massed gladiolus covering 30 square feet.

For the largest exhibit at the show, a special gold medal went to W. Atlee Burpee Company of Philadelphia, whose arrangement held 28 varieties.

Miss Winsor has been crossing seedlings for six years, she said, at the rate of about 500 crosses a year. Her exhibit included a number of varieties from her father's grounds at Flying Cloud Farms, New Bedford.

Three U. S. Girl Scouts Back From Swiss Session

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Three Girl Scouts and their captain, United States representatives at an international meeting of the organization in Switzerland, returned Aug. 8. The girls, winners of the Juliet Low memorial awards, were Mary Guernsey, Wellesley, Mass., Katherine Flad, St. Paul, Minn., and Lora Bond, Knoxville, Tenn. Elanine Clark, Rochester, was in charge of the group.

President Bars Federal Aid To WPA 'Strikers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—President Roosevelt has made it clear that the New York "strikers" who are refusing work relief jobs will not receive any other form of relief.

He explained at a press conference that these temporary jobs are offered to the needy to replace the morale-destroying dole; if the needy do not want to accept them, they will not be compelled to, but no other means of support will be offered in their place.

The description of the New York demonstration against the security payments fixed by the Works Progress Administration as a "strike" does not meet with the approval of federal officials.

Strike Phrase Opposed

Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, has declared that this is a misnomer. The President agreed with him, saying that it was merely a return to their homes by some of the workers.

Asked whether the Federal Government would take any steps to bring these workers out of their homes, Mr. Hopkins expressed the hope that they will come out of their own accord. He pointed out that union workers who are refusing jobs in their own trades because the wages are less than the union scale are free to accept employment in other fields offered by the relief administration.

Firm Stand Taken

As labor's protest against the reduced wage payments threatened to spread to other parts of the country, indications were that the President would remain adamant on his decision to make relief pay less attractive than that offered by private industry.

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, was taking a "I-told-you-so" attitude. It was he who was the American Federation of Labor spokesman for many weeks in trying to get into the $4,000,000,000 relief bill a provision for the payment of union wage rates. Mr. McCarran is predicting now that the trouble, begun in New York, will spread as work relief jobs are made available in other parts of the country.

Professional Classes

While the present controversy is centering around so-called "pick-and-shovel" workers, the Works Progress Administration has just made public results of a survey showing the growing need of works projects for "white-collar" workers, known in England as the "black-coated" group. This term includes generally professional and semi-professional people, small proprietors, office workers and salesmen. It is estimated that there is a total of 528,000 of such persons on relief today.

"Before the depression it was usually assumed that the relief population was entirely from the lower economic groups," says Mr. Hopkins. "Our figures show this situation is changing."

A special professional and service project division has been set up to expend the $300,000,000 appropriated for assistance to needy educational, professional and clerical workers.

Victory for G.O.P. In New England Forecast by Knox

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 10 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox today sought relaxation in fishing at his New Hampshire summer home after telling Republicans here he had found a split in the Democratic ranks unparalleled since the days of William Jennings Bryan.

The Chicago and Manchester, N. H., publisher who frequently has been mentioned as a possible Republican candidate said in an interview here yesterday that the Democratic Party "is much more seriously divided than the Republican Party was by the movement of La Follette in the ranks 10 or 15 years ago."

Guest here of Col. Frank E. Lowe, Colonel Knox said the latest evidence of this split were declarations by Senators Gerry of Rhode Island and Walsh of Massachusetts demanding President Roosevelt abandon policies endangering their party in New England.

Terming New England "again safe for the Republican Party," Colonel Knox cited the election in Rhode Island this week of a Republican to a House seat formerly occupied by a Democrat.

Colonel Knox also spoke at a dinner here, declaring the Republicans would have to carry the Middle West to win the 1936 election.

One reason the Colonel gave for counting New England back in the Republican fold was that New Englanders realize that through the processing tax and the Administration's policy of putting money into one pocket and taking it from another they have suffered more than the rest of the country.

William R. Pattangall, recently retired Chief Justice of Maine's Supreme Court, a former Democrat, also spoke, saying he believed President Roosevelt would have been defeated in the 1932 Democratic convention had he advocated his present policies.

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In the Summer Theaters

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER a series of rather spectacular premières, revivals with famous stars and other events of more or less significance, the vacationists' Broadway appears to be quieting down. Yet there are several theatrical delicacies still in the offing.

Lora Baxter is to be featured in a new play, "Rain Before Seven," by Laura Adair, Cort Palmer and Thomas Scofield, at the Stony Creek (Conn.) Theater, beginning next Monday. Brace Conning directs this piece, which is classified as a drawing-room comedy. Frances Y. Joannes has designed the sets and the cast will include David Bern, Edna Hibbard, Earl McDonald, Peggy Bates, Helen Huff, David Appelbe and John Dawson.

The Theater-by-the-Sea (Matunuck, R. I.) also announces a new one—new to America, at least—"The Pastry Baker's Wife," by Ferenc Molnar, starring June Walker. This play was presented for the first time last winter in Budapest. "The Wedding," also by Molnar, will be used as a curtain-raiser. And at Marthas Vineyard, Phidelah Rice is presenting "The More the Merrier," an untried piece by May Cerf and Robert Hanna. Helen Kingsley and Willium Edmunds, the stars, will be supported by the regular Vineyard Players. Robert Webb Lawrence will stage and direct the play which, like most of these try-outs, is scheduled for Broadway in the fall.

Three dancers are being presented soon at various summer stands. Ruth St. Dennis will do a program at the Ogunquit Playhouse tomorrow. Ann Freschman is to appear in a recital of modern dance compositions under the auspices of the Garrick Players (Kennebunkport, Maine), Aug. 22. And Miriam Marmein will make her second summer theater appearance at the Lake Shore Theater (Westford, Mass.) on Aug. 19.

Here is the tally:

Maine

Bar Harbor—"Much Ado About Nothing," starring Edith Barrett and John Emery, directed by Philip Tonge. Another in the series of classics being presented by Leighton Rollins in his Bar Harbor drama festival. Casino Theater, Aug. 15, 16, 17.

Kennebunkport—"Petticoat Fever," by Mark Reed. Robert C. Currier plays the Dennis King role, supported by the Garrick Players, directed by James Furness. Maine-Olympian Clubhouse, Aug. 14 to 17.

Skowhegan—"Ceiling Zero," the Frank Wead air drama, starring Humphrey Bogart, Grant Mills and Mary Rogers, with the Lakewood Players in support. Melville Burke directs. Lakewood Playhouse, week of Aug. 12.

Ogunquit—"Jane's Legacy," by Eden Phillpotts, with Molly Pearson in the leading role. This is said to be a first performance on any American stage. Ogunquit Playhouse, week of Aug. 12.

New Hampshire

Tamworth—"Petticoat Fever," presented by the Barnstormers who will perform at Tamworth (Monday and Saturday), Peckett's-on Sugar Hill (Tuesday), Plymouth (Wednesday), Conway (Thursday) and Wolfeboro (Friday). Week of Aug. 12.

New London—"The Torchbearers," presented by the New London Players under the direction of Peter Joray. Barn Playhouse, Aug. 16 and 17.

Rye Beach—"Rebound," by Donald Ogden Stewart, presented by the Farragut Players, under the direction of Noel Warwick. Farragut Playhouse, Aug. 14 to 17.

Whitefield—"The Vinegar Tree," by Paul Osborn. Presented by the Forty-Niners, under the direction of Beatrice Beach. Chase Barn, beginning Aug. 13.

Massachusetts

Dennis—"Saturday's Children," the Maxwell Anderson comedy, starring Ruth Gordon, Donald MacDonald and Philip Huston. Cape Playhouse, week of Aug. 12.

Westford—"The Streets of New York," presented by the Jitney Players for Monday (Aug. 12) night only. "Camille," directed by Gordon Giffen of the Yale University Theater. Lake Shore Playhouse, Aug. 14 and 16.

Oak Bluffs—"The More the Merrier," the aforementioned new one, presented by the Vineyard Players. Rice Playhouse, week of Aug. 12.

Magnolia—"Ariadne," by A. A. Milne, featuring Muriel Kirkland, Tom Stevenson, Mata Roudin and Madelyn Phillips. Oceanside Playhouse, Aug. 14, 15, 16.

Cohasset—"The Torchbearers," starring Mary Young. Alexander Dean directs and Miss Young will be supported by the South Shore Players. Town Hall Playhouse, week of Aug. 12.

Provincetown—"The Ghost Train," English mystery thriller, presented by the Wharf Players starring Irving Mitchell. Wharf Theater, week of Aug. 12.

Stockbridge—"Accent on Youth," by Samuel Raphaelson, featuring Richard Hale, with Helen Brooks, Lewis Martin, France Badsten, Mary Wickes and Edmund George. Berkshire Playhouse, week of Aug. 12.

West Falmouth—"Petticoat Fever." The cast includes Rosamond Pinchot, Miriam Battista, Richard Whorf and Robert Ross. Beach Theater, Aug. 14 to 17.

Nantucket—"Petticoat Fever," with the same cast. Island Theater, Aug. 12 and 13.

Rhode Island

Matunuck—"The Pastry Baker's Wife," by Ferenc Molnar. For details, see above. Theater-by-the-Sea, week of Aug. 12.

Kingston—"Criminal-at-Large," the Edgar Wallace thriller. Kingston Playhouse, otherwise the Edwards Memorial Hall, Rhode Island State College, week of Aug. 12.

Newport—"Fresh Fields," with Margaret Anglin. Supporting company includes Mary Sargent, Leonore Chippendale, John Hamilton and Donald Blackwell. Beginning Aug. 13.

Wakefield—"Ten Nights in a Barroom," melodramatic classic of the Nineties, complete with songs and dances, presented by the Powaget Players. Powaget-by-the-Sea, Green Hill, Aug. 15 to 17.

Connecticut

Stony Creek—"Rain Before Seven," the new play being tried out by Brace Conning, starring Lora Baxter. Stony Creek Theater, week of Aug. 12.

Old Saybrook—"Elisabeth Sleeps Out," by Leslie Howard, with Doris Rich supported by Lawrence Anhalt's New York Players. Anhalt Playhouse, week of Aug. 12.

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Ten Guesses (59)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; use "were."
2—No; it is on the leeward side—blown there by the wind.
3—Yes; the Suez is 104.5 miles long, and the Panama is 50.72.
4—Yes.
5—Yes; immediately rub the spot with a rag saturated with a diluted solution of peroxide, then iron again.
6—No; its speed is estimated to be 186,300.
7—Yes; 125 pounds.
8—No; he was an English writer, 1593-1683 ("The Compleat Angler").
9—Yes; Oliver ruled from 1603 to 1625 and Richard ruled from 1625 to 1649.
10—No; the low mark of 56 was set in 1909, and the high mark of 88 was recorded in August of 1919.

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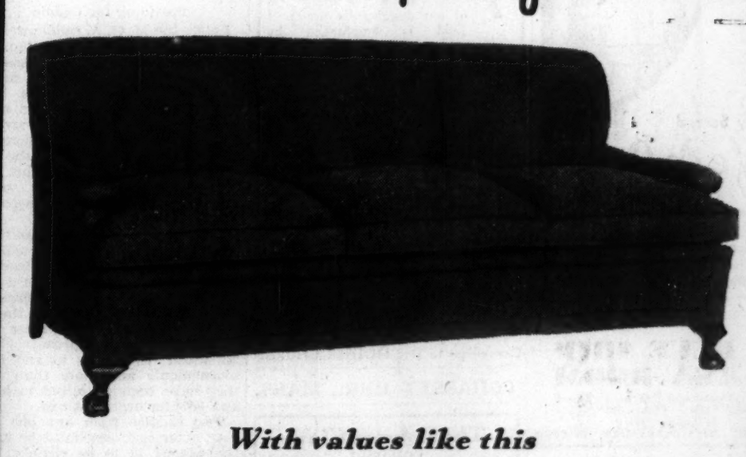

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Ryan's Base Hit Starts Yankees Toward Victory

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Blondy Ryan's "they can't beat us" slogan, that carried the Giants to a pennant and world baseball championship two years ago, may do the same thing this season for the Yankees. Making his debut at shortstop yesterday for the Yanks against the Philadelphia Athletics, the weak-hitting and loud-talking infielder, who is filling in for the injured Frank Crosetti, started a rally that eventually netted three runs and enabled the Yanks to win by a 3-to-2 margin.

Two years ago, Ryan played in 146 games for the Giants and batted only .238 but became famous the country over because of the slogan he started and also because he won several important games with timely hits. At the end of last season, when Manager Bill Terry of the Giants had the opportunity to get Dick Bartell from the Phillies, Ryan changed uniforms in the trade. With the Phils this year he couldn't get going and finally Jimmy Wilson released him to the minors.

Ryan, however, apparently doesn't need to play baseball for a living and refused to report to a minor league outfit. Instead, he went home with plans of continuing the practice of law.

McCarthy Took Ryan

Several clubs could have used Blondy. The Giants need another infielder of experience, but Terry would probably be looking for a man with more punch. Then Joe McCarthy suddenly realized that he was trying to win a pennant with one spare infielder—Jack Saltzgaver. It is a good trick if you can do it, but McCarthy decided he couldn't and wired Ryan to report at once.

The Lynn (Mass.) youth may be just the spark needed to touch off the Yankees. Stranger things than that have happened. Mark Koenig has been of immense value to the Giants this season, yet, just before they took him from Cincinnati, the veteran was all labeled for a trip to the minors.

Incidentally, a glance over the flag contenders in both major leagues reveals that infields will play a leading role in the race from now until the finish.

Frisch Needs Another

According to rumors, the most serious contingency exists at second base on the Giants. Back a few years ago, John McGraw would have benched the weak-hitting Hughie Critz, whose batting average is approaching the vanishing point. But Bill Terry is a great believer in loyalty and Hughie has been a loyal player to the Giants if anyone has. The Giants are better equipped this season to carry Critz, but with Dick Bartell in the grip of a batting slump, the situation is different. Al Cuccinello is the only extra infielder Terry has and the youngster is not dependable at this stage of the race. Yes, the pennant-bound Giants could use another infielder.

The Detroit Tigers, leaders in the American League, are situated similar to the way they were last year. Cochrane's first-line inner defense need bow to none, but should Greenberg, Gehringer, Rogell or Owen become incapacitated, the Bengals might find the going rather rough.

Frankie Frisch of the St. Louis Cardinals, who are trailing the Giants in the National League, is having infield troubles. When Pepper Martin was injured a few days ago, the Cardinal pilot had to move Charlie Gelbert, a shortstop, to third base. Burgess Whitehead, a sensation during the first half of the campaign, has found the pace too fast and Frisch is back at second base. At that, the Cards have a pretty fair infield.

Speaking of the Cards, they took possession of second place in the National League standing yesterday by defeating the Chicago Cubs, 3 to 1. Paul Dean pitched and limited the Cubs to six hits, shutting them out after the first inning. Joe Medwick's homer in the sixth inning broke a 1-all tie and put the Cards back into second place for the first time since July 24.

The Giants maintained their three-game lead in the race when Travis Jackson's home run with a man on in the ninth inning beat the Phillies, 3 to 2.

The pennant situation in the American League remained unchanged, at least in regard to the leaders. Detroit beat Chicago behind Schoolboy Rowe and, as mentioned before, the Yanks downed the A's. The Tigers head their nearest rivals by five games.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 10, 1910

PITTSBURGH made a clean sweep of its four-game series with Boston by taking the first contest, 3 to 2. Home runs by George Gibson and Honus Wagner accounted for two of the three runs. Gibson connected in the fifth inning and Wagner in the sixth. Gibson also scored his team's first run in the third inning after hitting a single.

Eastern Craft In Yachting Cruise And Cup Races

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—A representative fleet of eastern craft was gathering off Rye last night for the combined cruise of the American and New York Yacht Clubs, starting Sunday.

The American Yacht Club squadron, consisting of several class M sloops, international 12-meter sloops and cruising class craft, will get away from the club's anchorage at Rye, Sunday on the first port-to-port run to Port Jefferson.

After that the fleet will race to Duck Island Roads on Monday, run to Fisher's Island, Tuesday, and to New London, Wednesday. The rendezvous with the New York Yacht Club fleet will come at New London that day.

On Thursday, the New York club's squadron will race to Fort Pond Bay at Montauk Point, leaving there for Newport, Friday, and proceed to Vineyard Haven on Saturday. There the yachtsmen will rest over Sunday before proceeding to Mattapoisett, Monday and back to Newport on Tuesday.

The races for the Astor cups will be held off Brenton's Reef, Wednesday, Aug. 21 and for the King's Cup the following day.

Washington Printers Win

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10 (AP)—Washington retained the championship of the Union Printers' International Baseball League yesterday by defeating Detroit, 11 to 9, in the final game of the 1935 tournament.

Bag-Toters Have Their Own Tournament

By a Staff Photographer

Wollaston Caddies and the Home Club

Upper—Jock Gray, Professional, Gives Primes Allan Power and Bob Adams, Entered for Tuesday's Golf Battle, a Few Pointers. Lower—Clubhouse at Wollaston, Host to Aspiring Youngsters

Great Golfers Rise From Caddie Ranks Under M. G. A. Jurisdiction

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Golf caddies come into their own Tuesday, Aug. 13, when the seventeenth annual Massachusetts golf championship for the caddie will be held on the Wollaston Golf Club links. Here the professional and amateur stars are forgotten as these youngsters handle their golf clubs in a manner befitting their elders.

At this particular time, the bagtoter no longer listens to the wailing and weeping of the player—he is the player, and has his own caddie. Instead of advising, he takes advice; instead of caddying for the champion, he is out to become the champion. No crown in golf is fought for more seriously than the caddie title and when it is over they hustle back to bag-toting.

Back in 1919, the caddie came into recognition by the Massachusetts Golf Association by this tournament. That step was one of the most progressive the organization has ever taken. Hundreds of the leading golfers of the United States today began as caddies. Color stories swarm the sport pages about the one-time caddie who makes good in a big way—Gene Sarazen, for one of the many examples.

Providing for Caddie

Lately the M. G. A. caddie welfare committee has sought to improve conditions for the competing caddie. Knowing his rather strained financial situation, arrangements have been completed whereby the competing caddie and his caddie are fed without charge at the club where the tournament is held. Next in the way of helping the boy is the effort now being made by the M. G. A. to get assistance in providing transportation.

That transportation problem often has proven serious, unless assisted by members of the family or friends. Some of the lads come from a distance. Then the sleeping question arises. The M. G. A. hopes in the not too distant future to ease these situations. Caddie competitors have "thumbed" their way to and from tournaments and more than once they have been quartered in barns and jails for overnight rest.

Two caddies from any one club may enter and they must be under the age of 18 to be eligible. Play starts Tuesday morning and will run over the 36-hole medal play route with only scorers with 88 or under for the first 18 eligible to continue on for the afternoon round. Gerald Anderson of Tatnuck, champion the past two years, is over the age limit and cannot defend.

Prospects Graduate

Some pretty good golfers, finalists and runners-up to finalists, have graduated from the caddie tournament ranks and yearly more prospects are moving up. The present champion, Anderson, is one of the likeliest looking young golfers in the State. Following his winning the state caddie championship twice, he entered and won the state junior this summer, and then showed promise in the state amateur at Brae Burn last month.

The first caddie champion under the M. G. A. banner, John 'Jock' MacAndrew, in 1919 and 1920, later a professional and since deceased, was followed by his brother, Charlie, in 1921. Charlie is professional today at Albemarle. Jim Lally won the next year and is pro for the Winthrop course at present. Bob Crowley, Norfolk professional who was medalist in the national P. G. A. tournament last year, won the caddie title in 1923. Bill Black, runner-up to Crowley in 1923, is pro for the Bristol club. C. W. (Bud) Clancy, 1925 winner, is the North Shore professional.

Other good golfers and now active amateurs, who played well in the past caddie tournaments, are Joe Lynch, 1926 winner who later captured both the state amateur title and the state junior honor; Leo Martin, 1932 victor who played through to the semifinal of the recent state amateur championship; and Pat Hegarty, runner-up to Anderson in 1933 and junior champion last year. This early taste of championship play is of real benefit to them in later years when they approach major competition.

Gene Sarazen Plans European Golf Tour

BUTLER, Penna., Aug. 10 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, twice winner of the national open golf title, frankly admitted yesterday that he's planning a European tour because "I'm out to balance my budget."

"I'll be back in this country about the middle of next summer," he said.

He said that with the exception of the Ryder Cup matches, and possibly the national professional golfers' championship, he is through with tournament play for the year.

Owens' Amateur Status Questioned by A. A. U.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 10 (AP)—Lou N. Bloom, president of the northeastern Ohio division of the Amateur Athletic Union, said yesterday he would summon Jesse Owens, fleet Ohio State track and field star, to appear before the division board of directors either today or tomorrow to defend his amateur standing.

Owens, Bloom said, may have jeopardized his standing by accepting money from the State for work he did not perform.

Bloom made his announcement after he learned that the books of the state auditor show Owens received $159 between June 9 and July 31 as an honorary page of the Ohio House of Representatives. Just before the Legislature adjourned June 9, Owens, who had been employed as a regular page at $3 per day, was made an honorary page.

Bloom said the A. A. U. will ask Owens to explain why he is receiving money for work he does not perform.

Larry Snyder, Owens' coach at Ohio State, said the track star's work for the Legislature has nothing to do with athletics.

"If the Ohio Legislature or the people of Ohio want to pay Owens as an honorary page, whether he works or not, that is no concern of the A. A. U.'s," said Snyder.

Mrs. Fabyan and Mrs. Van Ryn Win Doubles Final; Shields Beats Wood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 10—Three of the members of the Davis Cup team, as well as the defending champions in both singles and doubles, departed from the men's division of the eastern grass lawn tennis championships at Westchester Country Club yesterday, yet there was little surprise, as the winners played such high class tennis that the results were not unexpected.

C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge, the junior pair of the team, who are also the defending champions, and Sidney B. Wood Jr., in the singles as well as Frank A. Parker, last year winner of the singles, were victims, leaving only Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn surviving. Wood and Edward W. Feibleman were defeated by the latter pair, but even they carried the stars into three long sets before they succumbed.

Women's Doubles

The respective ranking of the doubles teams which will probably be chosen for the Wightman Cup international match next week was also settled, as Mrs. Marshall Fabyan Jr., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn defeated Dorothy B. Andrus and Carolin A. Babcock, all four listed on the team, in the finals of the women's doubles, after a hard battle, scored at 6—3, 7—9, 6—2. This might have been much shortened, had not the former Sarah Palfrey slipped badly in her service when the team was leading at 5—2 in the second set, and put too great a burden on her partner, Mrs. Van Ryn, for the balance of the set. This was the first match of the day.

Then Bryan M. Grant Jr., the little Atlantan, overcoming his dislike of grass court play, scored his first victory on turf over Frank A. Parker, the defending champion, by a brilliant display of all round tennis, such as he has used in disposing of Parker on clay, to win the first of the semifinals at 3—6, 6—0, 6—3. He had to come from behind to do it, as Parker led at 4—2 and 5—4. After the score was tied at six-all, a long deuce game finally went to Grant, and he broke through Parker in the next to take the set, and continued his run until 11 straight games had gone his way, giving him the second set and a lead of 3—0 in the third. Parker made a rally when Grant got to 5—1, on another break, and won the next two games, but the clay court champion won his service game at love in the ninth, and ended the struggle. Parker showed far from his best and said afterward that he had little enthusiasm for tennis at the moment.

Best Match of Day

But the great match of the day was the struggle between Frank Shields and Wood. Wood has always been good against Shields, but the greatly improved steadiness of the motion picture recruit proved decisive, as Shields was always ready to utilize his new found control when needed and though Wood led at 2—1 in each of the first two sets, Shields then swept to victory with five straight games in each, to win 6—2, 6—2, 6—2. His deep and controlled drives were catching Wood out of position over and over, and Wood was also having trouble with the service of Shields, especially his very effective second service. Shields not only outscored him on earned points, but actually made fewer errors in each set.

All-Los Angeles Final in Junior Tennis at Culver

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 10 (AP)—There were no palm trees, but everything had Los Angeles color in the final setting of the national junior tennis championships today.

The finalists were all Los Angeles youths with Joe Hunt opposing Bob Riggs for the singles title and the same pair combining to fight it out for the doubles championship against Lawrence Nelson and Robert Underwood, their club mates.

Only in the boys' singles championship, vacated by Hunt, was Los Angeles out of the picture. The two finalists were Isadore Bellis of Philadelphia, seeded No. 1, and Seymour Greenberg of Chicago.

Riggs has defeated Hunt in their six previous meetings this year and, naturally, ranked a favorite to repeat in his title bid today, but a great match was in prospect. During the week's meet, Hunt's play has been the sensation of the tournament.

Hunt entered the finals yesterday by soundly trouncing the tournament favorite, Robert Harman of Oakland, Calif., 6—4, 7—5. His hard smashes at the net and his steadiness gave him victory, which wasn't as close as the score indicated. Riggs won the right to meet his young rival in the finals by defeating Frank Guernsey of Orlando, Fla., 6—3, 5—7, 6—0. Guernsey rallied to take the second set, but wilted in the final.

Paired together, Riggs and Hunt advanced to the doubles finals by defeating Harman and Louis Bronstein, San Diego, 6—4, 6—1. Nelson and Underwood, top-seeded pair, eliminated Alfred Jarvis, Tenafly, N. J., and William Winslow, South Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—1.

In the boys' competition, Bellis defeated Dick Hainline, Rock Island, Ill., 6—3, 6—2; Greenberg defeated Joseph Fishback, New York, 6—0, 6—1. Fishback returned to the courts and, paired with William Unstader of Milburn, N. J., won the boys' doubles title with a 6—2, 6—2 victory over Greenberg and Hainline.

America's Swimmers Facing Test in Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (AP)—America's great young aquatic team, in Japan for competitions which will determine world supremacy in speed swimming, will face a tuning-up test at Osaka Sunday, preliminary to the decisive America-Japan contest in Tokyo the next week end.

Competition for the visiting stars at Osaka will be furnished by a second string Japanese team, saving the real Nipponese champions for the Tokyo meet.

The Tokyo contest will bring together the fastest collection of paddlers ever assembled in one pool, not barring any of the Olympic Games.

Such American stars as Ralph Flanagan, Jack Medica, John Macionis and Peter Pick will match speed and stamina against an array of Japanese champions. The latter captured the Olympic swimming title at Los Angeles in 1932, toppling the Americans from the throne for the first time in the modern history of aquatic sports.

In the Japanese ranks will be Shozo Makino, Hiroshi Negami, Masanori Yusa and Reizo Koike, all world or Olympic record holders.

The Tokyo meet is expected to indicate whether Japan will retain her world title at the Berlin Olympics next year or whether the championship will be carried back to the United States by the brilliant array of young swimmers developed since the disastrous setback of 1932.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	66	36	.647
St. Louis	62	39	.614
Chicago	64	42	.611
Pittsburgh	57	49	.538
Brooklyn	46	56	.451
Philadelphia	46	57	.447
Cincinnati	45	59	.433
Boston	26	76	.255

Results Aug. 9

Brooklyn 6, Boston 5.
St. Louis 3, Chicago 1.
NewYork 3, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 0.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	64	37	.634
New York	57	40	.588
Chicago	53	45	.536
Boston	53	48	.520
Cleveland	50	50	.500
Philadelphia	41	52	.441
Washington	43	57	.430
St. Louis	34	64	.347

Results Aug. 9

New York 3, Philadelphia 2.
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 3.
Only games played.

Everett (Mass.) Team Divides

YARMOUTH, N. S., Aug. 10 (AP)—The touring Roche Club baseball team from Everett, Mass., split a doubleheader with the Yarmouth Gateways, Nova Scotia champions, yesterday, winning the first 4 to 3 and losing the second, 13 to 3.

Boston Royal Giants Win

LIVERPOOL, N. S., Aug. 10 (AP)—In their third decisive victory in as many days, the Boston Royal Giants yesterday defeated the Liverpool Pirates, 12 to 1.

Sporting Around the Hub

Qualifications for Doubles Titles

QUALIFICATIONS for entry in the national men's lawn tennis doubles championship tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 17-24, were outlined yesterday by Henry R. Guild, president of Longwood and referee of the tournament. Definite word that four Englishmen and three Frenchmen will compete means that some of the New England combinations may be forced out because accredited foreigners always are accepted for the championships.

Sectional champions or the runnerups are eligible, as are the members of the winning team in the Leech Cup matches for Army and Navy players. Players ranked in singles and doubles during any of the last five years, or who have at any time been ranked in the first ten in doubles, cannot be refused admittance if they are in good standing.

♣ ♣ ♣

If Performances Justify—Semifinalists or better in any two tournaments sanctioned by the United States Lawn Tennis Association within the last three years also are eligible, while the committee of management has power to accept players whose performances during the current season in three sanctioned events seem to justify consideration.

Partners in four sanctioned events during the 1935 season make it mandatory for the committee to consider their entries and, as aforesaid, all oversea entrants are automatically accepted. Entries close with Referee Guild on Monday, Aug. 12, five days before the tournament begins.

♣ ♣ ♣

Water Circus Billed—The water circus and safety demonstration of the New England Canoe Racing Association, Inc., is scheduled to begin at 1 p. m. sharp tomorrow at Houghton's Pond in the Blue Hills Reservation.

♣ ♣ ♣

Eastward Ho Golf—Kenneth Corcoran, Oyster Harbors; Robert W. Knowles Jr., The Country Club; A. V. Ellis, The Country Club; and W. A. Bearse, Hyannisport, survived the first and second rounds of the Eastward Ho second annual invitation golf tourney yesterday. Bearse provided the spectacular when he eliminated John Ayling, Fairfield, Conn., who had been picked as one of the probable finalists.

♣ ♣ ♣

North Shore Tennis—Elena Ciccone of Newton retained her North Shore junior girls' tennis singles title yesterday in one of the five finals conducted at the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott. Dorothy Bruno won the girls', Joseph Harris the boys', Miss Ciccone and Ruth Aseltine, the girls' doubles, and Miss Aseltine and Henry Kulik the mixed doubles.

♣ ♣ ♣

Grove and Ferrell Sunday—Bob Grove and Wes Ferrell, aces of the Red Sox pitching staff, are scheduled to divide tomorrow's doubleheader at Fenway Park against the Washington Senators. The first game starts at 1:30 o'clock. Grove has 14 victories and Ferrell 13.

♣ ♣ ♣

More Favorites Topple—The New Bedford Country Club's eighth annual invitation fourball tournament saw more of the favored teams fall by the wayside yesterday and going into the semifinal round only one team of that class remained. Dana Gillingham of the home club and Clark Holder of Framingham survived the third and fourth rounds handily with 4-and-3 and 6-and-5 victories.

♣ ♣ ♣

New York Group Interested—A group of New York capitalists have joined the list of parties interested in the purchase of the Braves. George P. Marshall and the O'Malley Associates, however, are still the leading candidates.

♣ ♣ ♣

Outboard Motorboat Races—Outstanding outboard motorboat racing champions will vie for honors on the Charles River basin today and tomorrow in the Central New England Regatta Association's meet. Twenty five events are scheduled for the regatta, with 12 taking place today and the remainder tomorrow afternoon.

Sam Hayes Defeats Hyde

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., Aug 10 (AP)—Samuel Hayes of South Hadley defeated Hobey Hyde of Hartford in four sets here yesterday in a semifinal of the western New England tennis tournament at Wyantenuck. The scores were 6—3, 13—11, 4—6, 6—4, and today Hayes meets Gardner Mulloy of Miami, Fla., who yesterday defeated Paul Guibord of Melrose and Dartmouth, 7—5, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Mrs. Corbiere Wins Net Final

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—Mrs. J. Dallas Corbiere of Southboro, Mass., won the twenty-ninth Cooperstown Country Club's annual invitation tennis tourney today defeating Olga Kallos of Ridgefield, Conn., 6—2, 1—6, 6—4. Richard Hedard, Bronxville (N. Y.) tennis star won the men's tourney yesterday, defeating Bud Aydelotte, Schenectady, in a stirring match, 7—9, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

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Among the Currant Bushes

AMONG the currant bushes—how rhythmic a phrase! And how rhythmic a process, that of lifting a twig, detaching clusters of ripe fruit, dropping them into the basket. Lift, pull, drop; again and again and again—a quiet, close-to-nature task that keeps hands busy and thoughts engaged enough to prevent drowsiness and at the same time gives opportunity for observing many minute activities that go on in and about the end of the garden.

We were late this year about celebrating the annual festival of the currants. Properly it comes, in our part of New England, about the Fourth of July. If it is much delayed the currants are less juicy, the jelly more uncertain. We kept saying to each other, "We must pick the currants tomorrow," putting it off, giving in to rainy days, hot days, and mosquito days, and finally resolutely marching out one afternoon, Optimus with an empty orange crate to sit upon, and I with a kitchen stool, to take our share in what is really, to us, a holiday when once we get at it.

ONE OF THE pleasures of picking currants is renewing acquaintance with the bushes. Currants are the most long-suffering of all garden denizens and will stand the greatest amount of consistent neglect. In a certain way we are mindful that the bushes are growing back there by the stone walls that divide our land from that of our neighbors. They sprawl—the bushes, not the neighbors—not too ungracefully between a bed of iris and pansies on the one hand, and hollyhocks and sweet William on the other. They suffer shade or sun, starvation or plenty; they prune themselves after a fashion, do much better with care, but do something without any care at all except a little hasty spraying. They serve as filler and are hardly noticed throughout most of the year except in autumn when they act as a corral for leaves that blow from all quarters and lodge beneath, behind, and within them; or on one day, sometime early in July when we spend an hour and a half in the closest intimacy with them and con them branch by branch.

AN HOUR AND a half is all the time that festival of the currants requires, for our bushes number only six, or more exactly, five and a runt. When I say the festival of the currants I mean, of course, the open-air festival. There is an indoor ceremonial associated with currant-picking that involves longer hours with kettles and jelly bags, glasses and paraffine, the drip, drip of ruby-colored juice, measuring and boiling and testing, stained fingers, much washing of dishes, and the proud counting of the finished product, and constitutes a different story. I am here concerned with currants *al fresco*.

Packed into the hour and a half among the currant bushes are hard work, meditation, refreshment, and the renewing of relations with the earth and some of her small creatures.

IT WAS NOT merely that we had occasion to thwart the misdirected ambition of ants which were bent on walking up the inside of our sleeves. A more congenial form of wild life was an elegant green gentleman, seated on a leaf, cool, correct, and magnificently aloof in his slender perfection. Optimus, summoned to share my admiration of this presence, pronounced it a katydid,—compactly formed, streamlined, with narrow wings marked by fine veining. Though capable of shrilly declaring that "Katy did, katy did," for the space of our observations His Greenness remained silent and wrapt in a slumber undisturbed by our jostling of branches.

Another slumberer was a gray squirrel on an oak branch above our heads. For at least an hour he stayed in the same spot, rousing himself once in a while to change his position, but mostly resting with his tiny forepaws and chin on a wee upward crook in the branch, his eyes wide open, his tail swinging in the breeze. After an hour of this he walked down the tree headfirst, hopped to a point on the near by lawn, picked up something whitish and began to eat with great rapidity. As he turned the waferlike object in his paws and nibbled at it we saw that it was a mushroom.

SUCH THINGS AS these we see clearly while we keep steadily filling our baskets. I have a curious sense at such times that I am merely receiving impressions, seeing but not interpreting, surmizing or deducing, that I am nothing but a photographic film which sometime later will be developed by memory.

At other times my thoughts run with considerable activity on the work in hand, on the history and uses of currants.

Currants are ancient bushes, known for centuries to kitchen gardens in all northern countries. Because they need so little care, they have been more universally grown than any other of the small fruits. Black currants, red currants, white currants, their spiny cousins the gooseberries, and flowering currants are indigenous to Great Britain, northern and central Europe, Siberia, northern United States, and Canada, but since they are overhospitable to white-pine blister, especially black currants, their growth has been prohibited in some sections of the United States. Fortunately for our communion with nature, this prohibition has not affected our garden.

To most persons currants mean the quivering, glowing product of their essences combined with sugar. The other day I came across an old recipe for currant jelly in a book written by Miss Eliza Leslie of Philadelphia eighty years ago.

HER WAY OF making jelly involved freeing the fruit of stems, putting in a stone crock which was to stand in boiling water until the juice began to flow, then letting the juice drip through a linen bag (surely linen), adding "best double-refined loaf sugar" by handfuls to the boiling syrup, and pouring it at once into tumblers. The tumblers were to be covered, first with double white tissue paper cut to fit the inside, then with writing paper cut large enough to fold over the tops of the glasses, and (this seems important) notched on the edge with scissors. To Miss Leslie of Philadelphia the process was evidently a fine ladylike one, an art rather than a task, and we can see in imagination the mistress of the house, with white cuffs turned back, daintily snipping notches along the edges of myriads of jelly covers.

AROUND US IN the currant bushes minute wild life keeps on fluttering, cheeping, creeping, sleeping. A great swallowtail lights on a stalk of larkspur, the butterfly itself a floating flower, and subsisting on the essence of flowers. "Curious, isn't it," mused Optimus, "that what looks like yellow and black and blue on those wings is not pigment but light . . . light broken up into refractions from millions of tiny scales."

We stayed our work to watch, motionless, that aerial glory arrested for our delight.

One of our six bushes is a horticultural mistake. Unlike the other five, which bear large, easily detached clusters of lucent globules, this one is a crabbed and grudging thing which produces—in great profusion, one must admit—resistant stems of small, pale currants tightly embedded in whorls of little leaves. Neither of us likes to garner its fruit, and for that reason each of us usually makes a point of going at it boldly, hoping that the other will say, "No, let me do that," but resolved to play the martyr to the end. This time, what was our common surprise, to meet each other around a turn in the wide-spreading growth, for absorbed in our noble task each had been unaware that the other was at work on the opposite side of our wildling.

THE SUN SHINES through clear jewels of fruit. The south wind blows us fragrances from gardens roundabout. Optimus on his orange crate, I on my kitchen stool, happily pick, think and speak only under sudden compulsion, and steep in our environment.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

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THE POLISH EXILE, MADAME DE BRAYER, *by Gustav Courbet*

OF GREAT artistic consequence were those years in which Gustav Courbet lived: 1819-1877. He was the link between his predecessors, Delacroix and Corot, and his successors, Manet and Cézanne. Courbet, a young French peasant with a great talent, had an unbounded appreciation for great masters of the past. From them, rather than from teachers and academies, did he learn lessons in paint. In his best moments, he rose to heights comparable to his masters, among whom were Ribera and Velazquez, Rembrandt and Hals.

Gustav Courbet has been described with a term which is not easy to define, namely, Realist. He relied in painting not on fancy, but upon observation. He did not try to contrive an imaginary world, to illustrate legends, create allegories; on the contrary, the world which surrounded him, the sights he witnessed each day, sufficed for depiction. In portraying them, his brush often achieved opulent effects, full, stirring forms, exquisite surfaces, and above all, a quivering vitality. Gustav Courbet painted landscapes; he painted scenes indoors and out, of everyday activities. He painted animals and people. "The Polish Exile, Madame de Brayer" is one of his finest canvases in America.

Courbet generally prided himself on his lack of conventionality. This portrait, however, is rather formal. The three-quarter view, the arrangement of the hands seem very correct. The painter has treated the design with gandeur and dignity. There is monumentality in the outline of head and shoulders. The facial features are prominent and well defined. There is a luminosity comparable to the well-lighted flesh tints of Velazquez. On the whole, Courbet has preferred to present his subject in large generalization, relenting in one or two small ornamental details, such as the brooch and wrist bands.

D. A.

Undersea Occupations

WHEN first I ever put on a diving helmet and climbed down the submerged ladder, then I knew that I had added thousands upon thousands of wonderful miles to my possible joy of earthly life: let me escape from dry-land etymology and say instead—the joys of planetary life; for personal exploration under the ocean is really unearthly; we are penetrating into a new world. . . .

After you have made a dozen descents you will wish to do something more than stand amazed, or vainly try to catch the fish which swim close to the glass and look in at you.

As we have done, you can begin to devise all sorts of new apparatus. You wish to make notes, so get sheet zinc or pads of waterproof paper, find a comfortable block of coral and write as easily as if you were sitting in the boat. Be sure to tie your pencil tightly around, for otherwise the wood will separate and float to the surface, while the core of lead sinks to the bottom, to be nibbled at excitedly by small fry.

Motion pictures can be taken, down to twenty or twenty-five feet, by placing the camera in a tight brass box with a bit of glass in front. If you wish to paint, weight your easel with lead, waterproof your canvas or skin, and sit down with your palette of oils. You will have to brush away small fish from time to time, for some of the paints give forth an alluring odor and your palette will sometimes be covered with a hungry school of inchlings.

If you take your seat in the midst of a coral reef you may be attacked not by giant octopi or barracudas or sharks—don't give them a thought—but you may feel a faint nip or a push at your elbow and there is a little fish—a demoiselle shorter than your thumb, all azure and gold, furiously butting at you. Her home is near by and in its defense she fears nothing which swims, crawls, or dives. Soon she will accept you as a harmless new kind of sea creature, and off she goes to drive away an approaching snapper or surgeonfish. . . .

If you wish to make a garden, choose some beautiful slope or reef grotto and with a hatchet chop and pry off coral boulders with waving purple sea-plumes and golden sea-fans and great parti-colored anemones. Wedge these into crevices, and in a few days you will have a sunken garden in a new and miraculous sense. As birds collect about the luxuriant growths of a garden in the upper air, so hosts of fish will follow your labors, great crabs and starfish will creep thither, and now and then fairy jelly-fish will throb past, superior in beauty to anything in the upper world, more delicate and graceful than any butterfly.

Our grandmothers lined their garden paths with conch shells, but under-sea it is more difficult to do this, for the giant snails will insist on walking away as soon as you have planted them. But other exquisite shells can be scattered about, and the easiest and quickest way to discover these is to search until you have found the hiding place of an octopus, and here you will be certain to find a collection of empty shells of all kinds.—WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Half-Mile Down." (New York: Harcourt Brace.)

Prelude to a Bird's Song

THE stars are whispering through the night
and the garden lies stock still,
waiting.
Into the branches of the yew tree, darkness has crept.
(Long has the yew tree gathered and held
shadows of thoughts too deep to be spoken.)

Gloom cradles the rose's bloom
and the foxglove's spray
is dim as a fairy fountain
poised in illusion,
till morning shall melt it away.

With a little wind blowing the curtains aside,
as one who slips in through a half-open door,
dawn comes: the slow shutter of night swings wide
to the light, and the voice of the stars is heard
as an echo of something said in a dream.

Then stirs the quiet note of a bird
singing to itself, until it begins
to sing to the sky; soon it sings and sings
to the tops of the trees and the rising sun,
blending sky and sunshine and joy in one
birdsong of blessing for the new day begun.

HELEN R. QUITZOW

The Universal Saviour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOOD is universal, the portion of all mankind, for it expresses the nature of God. Even if at times it does not appear to be the ruling power among men, yet the truth that the goodness of God rules everything, everywhere remains true. For "the earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein" (Psalms 24:1). His will alone can be "done in earth, as it is in heaven." To recognize and declare this truth must inevitably lead to the demonstration of the supremacy of "on earth peace, good will toward men." (Luke 2:14).

In one of her encouraging letters to a Christian Science branch church Mary Baker Eddy writes (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 200): "Heaven be praised for the signs of the times. Let 'the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing;' our trust is in the Almighty God, who ruleth in heaven and upon earth, and none can stay His hand or say, 'What doest thou?'" What a bulwark is this confident statement to the army of devout Christian people who read the authorized works on Christian Science! Confidently and gratefully all may envision the manifestation of good and be at peace. In ever-widening circles this spiritual peace is being established as a present fact by the correcting of erroneous mental conditions in a way that is simple, and yet surpasses human understanding.

No merely human, material provision possesses any real and permanent curative power for the ills of the world. Increased spirituality alone is the remedy for material unrest, and increased trust in God's omnipotent goodness alone can dispel mankind's doubts and quiet its fear of an uncertain future. In the realm of Spirit, God, there are no uncertainties; there is only the present, rich with God's goodness. This is true in the problems of both individuals and governments. God's own peace and goodness are established. And all men may throw the weight of their influence into the right scale by understandingly declaring the truth that "the earth is the Lord's," realizing the fact that His will is done in earth as it is in heaven. Since heaven is admittedly where God is, and He is ever present, does it not follow that heaven is everywhere? And is not heavenly harmony therefore available to all mankind? Is not this harmony the reality of God's creating, and is not the inharmony of strife and discord the product of false material sense? Truly, it is impossible for evil to exist in the realm of omnipotent goodness.

Mrs. Eddy writes to another branch church (*ibid.*, p. 200): "The chain of Christian unity, unbroken, stretches across the sea and rises upward to the realms of incorporeal Life—even to the glorious beatitudes of divine Love. Striving to be good, to do good, and to love our neighbor as ourself, man's soul is safe; man emerges from mortality and receives his rights inalienable—the love of God and man." Let us, then, work spiritually in accord with this assurance to the saving of the nations, recognizing clearly that evil has neither place nor power, since God, good, is infinite. Scientific Christianity expresses a beneficent spiritual influence which awakens and establishes brotherly unity. This divine armor is impregnable against the onslaughts of evil. For presumptuous evil is a nonentity.

Allied to the omnipotent power, the Christian's spiritual hope, faith, and confidence may well glow steadily and serenely; and with the brave reformer, Martin Luther, he may sing:

"With Him we shall prevail,
Whatever may assail; . . .
Then let us know no fear,
Our King is ever near;
Our stay and fortress strong,
Our strength, our hope, our song;
His kingdom is forever."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Spasitel všech

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

DOBRO jest universální, jest udělem celého lidstva, neboť vyjadřuje povahu Boha.

I když se někdy zdá, že není vládnoucí mocí mezi lidmi, přece pravda, že dobrota Boží vládne vším, zůstává všude pravdivá. Neboť "Hospodinova jest země, a plnost její, okršlek země, i ti, kteří obývají na něm" (Žalm 24:1). Pouze Jeho vůle může se díti "jako v nebi tak i na zemi". Poznati a prohlašovati tuto pravdu musí nevyhnutelně vésti k průkazu, že "na zemi pokoj, lidem dobrá vůle" (Lukáš 2:14) svrchovaně vládne.

V jednom ze svých povzbuzujících dopisů k pobočnímu kostelu Křesťanské Vědy Mary Baker Eddy píše (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany—První Církev Krista, Vědce, a různé, str. 200): "Nebesa buď tež velebena za znamení časů. Nechť 'se bouří národové, a lidé daremnou věc přemýšlují;' naše důvěra spočívá ve Všemohoucím Bohu, jenž panuje v nebi i na zemi, a nikdo nemůže zadržeti ruku Jeho nebo říci Mu 'co činíš?'" Jakou baštou jest toto důvěřivé stanovení pro množství oddaných křesťanů, kteří čtou autorisovaná díla o Křesťanské Vědě! S důvěrou a vděčností mohou všichni upírati zrak k projevu dobra a býti v míru. V kruzích čím dále tím širších ustavuje se tento duchovní mír jako přítomná skutečnost opravováním mylných stavů mysli, a to způsobem, jenž jest prostý a přece převyšuje lidské porozumění.

Zdědné opatření čistě lidské a hmotné nemá skutečné a trvalé léčebné moci pro zla tohoto světa. Zvýšená duchovnost jediná jest lékem pro hmotný neklid, a zvýšená důvěra ve všemohoucí dobrotivost Boží jediná může rozptýliti pochybnosti lidstva a utišiti jeho strach z nejisté budoucnosti. V království Ducha, Boha, není nejistoty; jest pouze přítomnost, bohatá Boží dobrotou. To jest Pravdou jak o problémech individuálních tak i o problémech vlád. Vlastní mír a dobrota Boží jsou ustaveny. A všichni lidé mohou hoditi závaží svého vlivu na pravou misku, budou-li s porozuměním prohlašovati pravdu, že "země jest Hospodinova", uvědomujíce si fakt, že Jeho vůle děje se jak na nebi tak i na zemi. Ježto přiznáváme, že nebe jest, kde Bůh jest, a že On jest všudypřítomen, zda nenásleduje z toho, že nebe jest všude? Není tudíž nebeská harmonie dosažitelná všemu lidstvu? Není tato harmonie skutečností Božího tvoření, a není disharmonie zápasu a nesouladu výplodem klamného hmotného smyslu? Vskutku, jest nemožno, aby zlo obstálo v říši všemohoucí dobroty.

Mrs. Eddy píše jinému pobočnímu kostelu (tamže str. 200.): "Pouto křesťanské jednoty, neporušené, sahá přes moře a stoupá vzhůru k říším netělesného života—ano k velebné blaženosti božské Lásky. Když se člověk snaží býti dobrým, konati dobro a milovati svého bližního jako sebe samého, jest jeho duše v bezpečí; člověk se pozvedá ze smrtelnosti a přijímá svá nezcizitelná práva—lásku Boha a člověka." Pracujme proto duchovně v souhlase s tímto ujištěním pro spásu národů, poznávajíce jasně, že zlo nemá ani místa, ani moci, ježto Bůh, dobro, jest nekonečný. Vědecké Křesťanství má blahodárný duchovní vliv, který probouzí a upevňuje bratrskou jednotu. Tento božský pancíř jest neproniknutelný náporům zla. Neboť troufalé zlo jest nejsoucnosti.

Ve spolku se všemohoucí mocí může křesťanova duchovní naděje, víra a důvěra pianouti vytrvale a jasně; a se statečným reformátorem, Martinem Lutherem může křesťan zpívati:

"A kdyby nepřítel
hned zahubit nás chtěl,
Bůh zničí jeho lest,
neb všemocný on jest; . . .
Kdož by se pak bál,
když blízko jest náš král?
Hrad přepevný jest Pán,
v němž domov jest mi dán.
Jeho vláda na věky."

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, pište na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Artist of Pantomime

IN THE history of English pantomime there has never been a greater and more beloved figure than the diminutive one of Dan Leno, who adorned what may be called the autumnal days of pantomime's existence.

Many years before he came to Drury Lane had the decay of pantomime been lamented. Often had the old stagers foreseen in the invasion from the music-halls the ultimate ruin of the "Christmas annual."

Yet now the name of Leno, like that of Grimaldi, is forever linked with that of pantomime. No one ever fitted into that world of grotesque make-believe, of topsy-turvy-dom, and of incongruity more naturally than he; no one ever raised the business of it to such a pitch of comic perfection, nor has any pantomime comedian ever created such a varied gallery of humorous portraits—of quaint dames and antic monarchs—to be cherished in the memory of the pantomime-goer.

Who that ever saw him filling the vast stage of Drury Lane with his curiously vital presence will ever forget that odd and wistful little droll, with the small, wiry figure—he was not more than five foot four in height—the wide grin with the whimsical turn at the corners of the tightly compressed lips, the high-arched eyebrows set always in an expression of surprise, the deep-set eyes. . . .

"Surely among Britons there never lived a more universal favourite than he," wrote his biographer, J. Hickory Wood. "He did not appeal to any particular class or section. He appealed to all, from the King to his humblest subject; . . . he evolved galleries full of quaint beings, male and female, grotesque, whimsical, bizarre beings, yet sufficiently human for us to see and understand the solid foundation on which the burlesque was built, and all vivified by that little touch of Leno that makes the whole world laugh."—A. E. WILSON, in "Christmas Pantomime: The Story of an English Institution." (London: George Allen & Unwin.)

Restful Countryside

FROM a home set amidst verdant lawns and flowers, ringed round with copse and meadow, I started out to seek the wider view, but so entrancing were the wild flowers on the banks by the roadside that I forgot my purpose for a time in the delight of the natural garden which the quickset hedge of the English countryside preserves amidst the cultivated products of the field. Plucking one blossom of each kind I soon held a cluster of crowns, cups, bells and sprays, forms of symmetry unmatched among the larger features of the landscape.

Reaching the crest of the hill I looked across a country modelled in mammary undulations two or three hundred feet in height, concordantly decorated with round-topped oak and beech in billowy woodlands, their domes softly shadowed by the sun . . .

The form of a bold peak is insistent, but after a long sojourn in the higher valleys of the Alps the complete encirclement of rugged shapes fatigues the eye, as is realised when we go down to the restful shores of the lake. The appeal of billowy woodlands borne upon the swelling domes of the English plain is less clamorous, but gains strength as the eye becomes educated to its subtler charms, notably that of the perfect shadowing which is the property of the sphere.

The old craftsmen of the countryside have provided an agreeable focus for the suave forms of Wealden landscape in the clustered roofs of the homestead, the oast-house with conical peak, and the gabled cottage of Sussex; and so civilisation has freed this landscape from that lack of massive substance and bold form which is sometimes felt where natural scenery does not display the rocky framework of the world.

Here the church steeple, a shingled spire surmounting a tower, is set amidst lofty trees. Nowhere else do the limbs and branches of the elm soar so splendidly, never when seen apart is a spire so impressive, for the single, solid, symmetrical form of the spire integrates the irregular "aspiration" of the natural growths around.

With change of weather and of season there are variations in the harmonious grouping of buildings and their natural background. In the sunny days of spring the broad stretch of bright green meadowland is patterned by the darker features, and then the shadowed gables of the black-boarded barns are the culmination of the scene. When the sky is overcast the cottage of old red brick and weather-tiling retrieves the landscape from monotony of colour.—VAUGHAN CORNISH, D.Sc., in "The Scenery of England." (London: The Council for the Preservation of Rural England.)

High Pasture

AMONG the blue-green junipers
where the young red fox takes cover,
among the wild warm grasses blown
one way the whole hill over,
here among the star-moss stones,
the thistle-stalks and clover,

I have lain on sloping ground alone
in the wind, in the high sun's burning,
I have smelled the damp rich tang of loam
and watched the great sky turning,
the slant of trees, a spider's home,
crows in a dark flock churning,

and found in one swift hour enough
to keep forever: thunder
of earth's small sounds, the beauty of
the leaping fox who sundered
a thicket, his paw-prints in the rough
weeds, and the hill's heart under!

FRANCES FROST

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Mushroom Sauce

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

THREE dance recitals given recently by Alanova at His Majesty's Theater recalled attention to some of the problems of a genre that, apart from other exactions, usually combines the three roles of artist, dancer and choreographer. If chronologies of the dance are to be trusted, Isadora Duncan was the first to give dance recitals, and the critic is sometimes tempted to wish that she had been the last. Like too many of her followers, Isadora had no basic knowledge of the technique of the dance, but as not in them, this limitation was accompanied in her by an originality which by its naturalness, expressiveness and simplicity aroused the enthusiasm of a great choreographer.

Fokine saw in Duncan's dance aims similar to his own, but the methods of approach were poles apart. Thanks to a conversation quoted in Arnold Haskell's "Balletomania" the divergence can be described in Fokine's own words. "Her dance is free," he said, "mine is stylized, and my movements are mechanically highly complex. I was working on dancers with a fixed technique and an old tradition, she for an individual—herself. . . . She had only one plastic conception for all periods and nationalities, while I am essentially interested in the difference of the movements of each individual. She had for instance the same form of dance for Wagner, Gluck, Chopin, the Spanish dances of Moszokvsky and the waltzes of Strauss. The national character is absent; only Greece existed for her, as if it could be adopted to all periods."

* * *

No one, however, was quicker than Fokine—himself a rebel—to grasp the true significance of Isadora's revolt against the vacant virtuosity and stale conventions of the old ballet. To this extent only was the father of modern choreography influenced by the gifted, bare-footed amateur who initiated the "free" dance and the vague "urges" and "surges" of contemporary expressionism. Fokine himself has supplied a devastating technical analysis of the "free" school, to the exemplars of which Nijinsky affixed the sticky label of "mushroom dancers."

Now, for some reason or other, the dance recital, as we are familiar with it in London, is nearly always given by exponents of "expressionism." And, regarded dispassionately, a very curious entertainment it is. A bare stage adorned with draperies and a grand piano that, no matter where it is put, looks out of place supplies the background for a possibly attractive, graceful young person to display her powers of what is euphemistically termed "self-expression." Arnold Haskell, the "enfant terrible" of the ballet world and our best dance critic, bluntly says that actually the true reason for the occasion is that the performer is not sufficiently good to appear with any company, and is aching to be seen, if only by her family and friends. But Mr. Haskell must concede that the dance recital has one virtue not possessed by the concert hall recital—the performer is seen but not heard. Perhaps, however, this is balanced by the fact that only rarely does the concert recitalist compose all the works performed.

* * *

The analogy is worth pursuing. One is immediately struck by the strange fact that whereas all the great musical virtuosos give recitals, the great dancers rarely, if ever, appear without the "orchestral" background of the ballet—Argentina may seem to be an exception but her virtuosity is not that of technique. Imagine, therefore, a concert platform destitute of the technical standards of a Kreisler, a Menuhin and the dozen and one world's greatest pianists, to say nothing of the hosts of second and third raters! At present, the "self-expression" of the "mushroom" dancer can be safely indulged in musically only by the "modernist" composer, who hides under the smoke-screen of a language that no one can understand. Even with the aid of pretty dresses and floods of amber light, a "mushroom" interpreter who tried to get away with it on the concert platform, were she ever so charming, would have her breakfast ruined the next morning by horrid press criticisms. Musical critics do not relish "mushroom sauce." Probably, for once, "self-expression" would be utterly sincere and accompanied by tears.

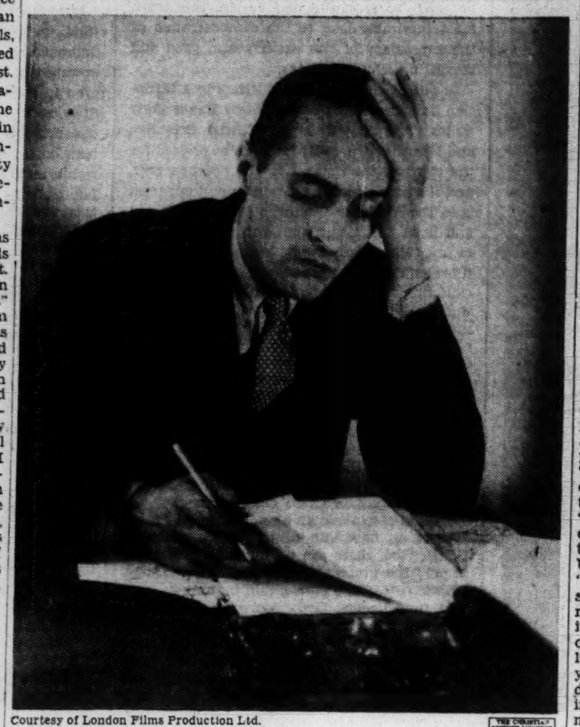
If these reflections arose, unbidden, at Alanova's first recital it must not be inferred that this trained and experienced dancer is one of those who confuse "freedom" with a complete absence of any knowledge of the grammar and syntax of dancing. But Fokine's criticism that Isadora Duncan had only one plastic conception for all periods and nationalities could be applied to Alanova's treatment of composers so diverse as Debussy, de Falla, Milhaud, Prokofieff, Bartók and Lanner, who, choreographically, might have been sextuplets.

* * *

Again, it is said of the expressionists that they are incapable of an "allegro." But lack of technique cannot, in this instance, explain the absence of strength, vivacity and brilliance in a program that never left a narrow range of mood and movement. One had the feeling that the dancer had made things far too easy for herself, trusting overmuch in looks, natural grace and beautiful costumes. "Joan of Arc" (Debussy) revealed the artist hidden behind charming externals — who might have given us so much more than she did.

One has a certain sympathy for the pianist of dance recitals. With his drab, conventional clothes he looks as much a fish out of water on the stage as his instrument—if such a slippery metaphor is permissible in connection with grand pianos. It is his task, not only somehow to fit the composer's rhythm to that of the dancer, but to provide a musical accompaniment to the conversation of the audience while the dancer changes her costume. Why should he not change his too and help the décor? He could always slip out unobserved after starting his solo. No one would miss him except those who unreasonably expect him to supply the virtuosity of the occasion.

Stephan Kowacz began the present recital with an Overture by Brahms, a rather heavy-weight introduction to Alanova's first number: Debussy's "Clair de lune." But he is a capable pianist and one would have liked to hear more of his solos. As it was, one caught only the odd drops of Ravel's "Jeux d'eau" that percolated through energetic feminine discussion of the dresses designed for Alanova by Dimitri Bouchen.



Courtesy of London Films Production Ltd.

René Clair

René Clair on the Films' Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

FOR many years now it has been the practice of British film companies to engage noted foreign stars to act in their productions. In this way Miss Renate Muller, Mr. Conrad Veidt and several other players no less distinguished have become familiar to audiences in British pictures. But English companies have not, so far, shown much willingness to experiment with the engagement of prominent foreign directors. The news, therefore, that one of the most deservedly famous of all these, Mr. René Clair, who produced "Le Million" and "Sous les Toits de Paris," is to make a film for London Film Productions, has aroused much interest. The picture on which he is to start work is called "The Legend of the Glourie," and the star is to be Mr. Robert Donat, known for his performances in "The Count of Monte Cristo" and "The 39 Steps."

Some time ago that acute cinema critic, Miss Margaret Lloyd, writing in these columns, expressed surprise that the repute of American films in Britain seemed to be so high in comparison with the products of England and the Continent. Mr. Clair himself admires the best films that come out of Hollywood. With so swift a production rate, Hollywood, he declares, cannot help turning out a good film from time to time. But he followed up this not-too-enthusiastic praise by maintaining, in the face of strenuous contradiction from several sides at once, that the American film as a whole, both in the intelligence of its stories and in the courage and breadth of its social outlook, does not suffer by comparison with the achievement of European companies. The best days of the Continent, as a film-producing center, are, he thinks, over. Germany is harassed by the political censor, and France's economic position, coupled with the comparatively small size of the French-speaking audience, hampers her productive activities.

When Mr. Clair first arrived in London he did not seem to be very confident about the artistic possibilities of the film. Or perhaps one should say, about the artistic possibilities of the cinema audience. But now he admits to a more cheerful outlook. There is no reason in the world, he thinks, why a good film should succeed merely because it is good. The most popular film that Von Stroheim produced was "The Merry Widow," which was not a characteristic Stroheim film at all. But also, considering the popularity of Chaplin and Disney — to say nothing of his own achievements—he thinks there is no reason why a good film should not succeed. That is, in fact, the crux of the matter. If the cinema fails to make its proper contribution to the world's store of art it will not be because of any defect in the mechanical or artistic capacity of the medium itself; it will be because the public does not give it a proper chance. It is upon the ordinary audience that the responsibility for the artistic status of the cinema rests. Masterpieces can be produced on the film just as certainly as on the stage or in literature. There is no question of that. The only question is whether the public wants them to be produced. That is the perfectly plain issue which the future has to decide.

H. H.

Moscow Theater Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

INTOURIST the Soviet travel agency, has made an annual occasion of the Moscow Theater Festival, held during the first 10 days of September, when the state-controlled repertory theaters are reopening after their summer recess. It is possible for visitors to see these same plays at any time during the season, from September to June, but at this time Intourist prepares programs in English and European languages and arranges informal meeting with Russian actors and producers. These conveniences have attracted an increasing number of visitors to Moscow in September.

The Soviet theaters seldom produce new plays until the season has been well advanced; they require months or even years for rehearsal. So visitors to the festival rarely see plays which have not been on view long before. This year, however, the conservative Vachtangov Theater has arranged to offer during the festival a première of Afinegenov's new drama of present-day Soviet life, "In the Distance."

* * *

Last year visitors complained that Intourist selected for them too many classical revivals, Russian and foreign, and showed them not one play dealing with contemporary life. This year, Intourist has selected, beside Afinegenov's new play, three of last year's dramas by Soviet playwrights. These are Romashov's "Fighters," a drama of life in the Red Army, at the Mali (Little) Theater; Kirshon's "City of Winds," a Russian civil war drama laid in Baku, the oil city on the Caspian Sea, at the Trade Unions Theater; and Pogodin's "Aristocrats," a naive political tract seeking to glorify the reforming methods of the political police during construction with prison labor of the Baltic-White Sea canal. The latter is important only because the youthful regisseur Okhlopkov produced it in such an original manner in his Realistic Theater that he made it last season's most popular success.

This year's program is better balanced for those who desire to see the Soviet as well as the Russian theater. The Realistic and Trade Unions Theaters, ignored last year, are genuinely Soviet theaters, and the Jewish National Theater, which has chosen to present "King Lear" for the festival, is post-revolutionary. Three children's theaters included in the festival also are Soviet creations.

* * *

But the "old line" theaters, generally under the same management as before the Revolution, again provide the bulk of the program. The Bolshoi (Great) Theater, established in 1856, presents its last year's production of "Sadko," impressively elaborate, and of Oranski's ballet, "Three Fat Men." The Mali Teater, offering "Fighters," is more than a century old. Stanislavsky's Art Theater, which has dominated the Moscow theatrical world for 40 years, offers a revival of Ostrovsky's "Storm," which was presented last season after two years of rehearsals. Stanislavsky's co-director, Nemirovich-Danchenko, permits American visitors to compare his two-year-old version of Shostakovich's opera, "Lady Macbeth of Mzensk," with the Metropolitan production last year.

The Second Art Theater, an offshoot like the Vachtangov Theater of the Stanislavsky group, includes in the festival its popular last year's production of Fletcher's "The Spanish Curate," while Talrov's pre-revolutionary Kamerny Theater has decided to show "Egyptian Nights," that unsuccessful admixture of Shakespeare, Bernard Shaw and Pushkin which could hardly have hoped to survive this long in a theater which was not endowed.

The Festival program, unlike those of previous years, offers a good cross-section of Moscow's present theatrical fare. The Soviet plays selected are among the best, and the inclusion of several revivals is justified by the popularity of classical plays in the Soviet theater generally. Visitors need not follow the Intourist program, and may prefer to see Art Theater's superb production of "Pickwick," Okhlopkov's version of Gorky's "Mother," Myerhold's fantastic rearrangement of three short Chekhov plays, Tairov's masterly production of the Russian civil war drama, "Optimistic Tragedy," and Nemirovich-Danchenko's original staging of "Traviata" in his "singing theater."

Jascha Heifetz, Alfresco

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

AS ALWAYS happens when the Stadium Concerts offer a solo artist who is both eminent and popular, the citizenry turned out in force to hear Jascha Heifetz as soloist of the concerts of Aug. 5 and 6. Officially the attendance on the former evening was set at 15,500; on the latter, at 17,000. Here was a clear case of giving the public what it wanted!

Mr. Heifetz, who had flown to New York from California expressly for these appearances, played on both occasions the solo parts in two works in which he had not been heard here in years—the Tchaikovsky Concerto and the Chausson "Poème" for violin and orchestra.

Observing the utter apparent ease with which the supreme master of violin technic surmounted the legendary difficulties of the concerto, one could not help thinking of the distant day when his own teacher, Leopold Auer, sent the score back to Tchaikovsky as unplayable, and then turned around and taught it to all of his best pupils!

In the "Poème" also Mr. Heifetz's performance was marked by tonal loveliness, fine taste, polished phrasing and a lordly ease. And here the accompaniment accorded the soloist by the Philharmonic-Symphony men under the direction of Alexander Smallens was particularly sympathetic. Of course the audience both nights clamored persistently for more. Mr. Heifetz "obliged" the first night with a Bach Adagio and a Paganini Etude (done with amazing bravura) and the second night with the celebrated Air from the D major orchestral suite of Bach.

Last week's Stadium opera was "Tosca"—never given previously at the Lewisohn Stadium. It had to play against an extreme handicap of weather even for this inclement summer. The evening of the 1st, fewer than 2000 gathered after a discouraging shower; the next evening rain prevented a repetition, and whereas on the evening of the 3d the proportions of the audience swelled by official count to near 5900, the assemblage ought to have been much larger. For the "Tosca" performance turned out to be the most effective operatic effort of the Stadium's summer.

Mme. Göta Ljungberg, the Swedish soprano, who had been for some seasons at the Metropolitan, sang for the first time in the United States in Italian and also for the first time here as Floria Tosca. Handsome, statuesque and stunningly gowned, to the eye she was one of the memorable impersonators of the Roman singer. And her acting was all one could ask for in resourcefulness and emotional intensity.

Vocally she was not at her best in Act I, but in Act II her voice met Puccini's ruthless demands valiantly. She also had the lyric suavity and legato phrasing for "Vissi d'arte."

Alfredo Gandolfi, who had made a strong impression as Baron Scarpia on the one occasion when he undertook the rôle at the Metropolitan with Mme. Jeritza, provided as subtle and sharp a characterization of the police chief as one is likely to find anywhere today, and Armand Tokatyan as Mario Cavaradossi looked, acted and sang uncommonly well.

For out-of-door opera the staging of Scarpia's room in the Farnese Palace was remarkably successful. Cordial praise must likewise go to Alexander Smallens for his authoritative conducting.

War in a School Mural

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

WAR, to Leonardo da Vinci, was a "bestial frenzy." In his "Treatise on Painting" he left detailed accounts of what the artist should observe and paint in order to show the truth of battle. His cartoons for the "Battle of the Standard," with those of Michelangelo's "Battle of Anghiari," became the "art school of Europe," inspiring Raphael and other artists as the frescoes of Massaccio had inspired the artists of two generations earlier. From his notes we learn that Leonardo minced no truths in his depiction of war. Although his mural was a technical failure, it was not removed from the walls of the council hall at Florence. Only after 50 years, a ruin, was it covered with frescoes by Vasari.

More serious than a mere "bestial frenzy," war today is mass extermination, with racial degeneration its probable camp follower. War has been given this new character by man's swift progress in the art of tool making. Material science gives impartially to war and peace those tools, some of which Leonardo foresaw and confided to his notebooks.

Leo Katz, painter, lecturer and, as it happens, a profound student of Leonardo da Vinci, began two years ago a series of murals in the lobby of the Frank Wiggins Trade School here, his theme being a "History of Tools." From the beginning of the task he was struck by the fact that students were given thorough instruction in the technical application of tools but little or none concerning the purposes and effects of the use of tools. The resultant murals would more properly be titled "Tools Ancient and Modern in the Service of Creative and Destructive Forces."

To tell this story he chose two cultures indigenous to the North American continent. On one side of the entrance hall he painted the people, architecture and arts of the Toltec civilization under the legendary Quetzl-coatl, a period marked by a high development of the peaceful arts. On the other side of the hall are the Aztecs, who destroyed the Toltecs, borrowed much of their craft and symbology but turned it toward destruction instead of toward life.

Thus far all went well with the murals. The next step was to bring the theme to a culmination, in our own time in the United States, on the large wall which faces the observer as he comes up the steps into the school building. It was this final panel which so disturbed members of the Board of Education that they issued statements to the local press that the artist would be asked to change his depiction of war and destructive forces.

* * *

The disputed panel shows a 10-foot figure of a powerful young man walking forward amid modern mechanical inventions. His eyes are sightless. His arms are stretched to right and left, as a tight rope walker extends his arms for balance.

To right of him, in the low-vibration colors of red and orange, is a kaleidoscopic scene of murder and war, dominated by a horrible figure of Greed clutching a skull from which drop golden coins. Gas-masked machine gunners and tanks appear below a depiction of an enraged woman attacking a man with a knife. This is the portion to which the school board objects as "too ghastly for a school."

The youth's left arm stretches into the complementary half of the picture, painted in the high-vibration colors, blue and violet, and dominated by a beautiful, solemn figure, the Mother of Compassion, who shields a spirituelle girl. Beneath her are two young lovers amid the flames of their love, which turn from electric hues to pure white as they ascend to the Mother. Below these figures are peaceful tools and those who use them—a motion picture camera, a passenger airplane. As symbols indicating the impartiality of natural science in bestowing tools for creation or destruction, a black cannon and a white astronomical telescope point to the appropriate sides of the composition.

Both drawing and color throughout the murals are powerful and clear, mounting to a climax of energy in the modern panel, which covers a whole wall. The color handling adds to the intensity of the impression.

* * *

Mr. Katz began the murals under the Public Works of Art Project two years ago, when he was requested by the local committee to do them after a group of younger artists had made a technical failure of the task. The school paid for the materials. The artist received a salary for nine months. The remaining 15 months of work were completed at his own expense, working at night or whenever the necessity to make a living permitted. He gave profound thought and made hundreds of careful studies for the work, which, he contends, cannot be changed without destroying its unity.

In your correspondent's view these murals are the most important completed, to date, of those begun here under the PWAP. Their intensity is disturbing to people who believe that murals should be innocuous decoration. Their quite obvious symbology squarely presents that pressing problem of the modern era—man's need to achieve a balance between his creative and his destructive powers. The technique in which they are done, combining powerful rhythmic-realistic draughtsmanship, derived from the Renaissance masters, with color used suggestively and episodes which fade in and out in a cinematic manner, might well make the disputed panel "the art school of the West," were it permitted to remain.

A. M.

Rockport Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rockport, Mass.

THE second part of the Rockport Art Association's fifteenth annual exhibition, now on the walls of the Old Tavern, is shot through with stimulating hints of individuality.

The artist with feeling, whatever his technical ability, stands out from the rank and file of literalists. His emotional reaction colors his vision, and creates a sense of unity alien to photographic reproduction.

There are admirable technicians among the literalists in the Rockport show. Many of these are more accurate in attention to detail than their fellows of greater imaginative bent. In each canvas, however, they say all they have to say. They possess no reserve, and their work, in consequence, is a succession of repetitions.

Two women painters challenge interest in the present exhibition. They are Esther Williams and Ann Brockman. Both approach art from the emotional rather than from the visual side. There is distinct feeling in "The Path," by Esther Williams, and in that artist's "Wedding Breakfast." The thread of emotion weaves together the pigmental range and the treatment of figures. Somewhat weak in draughtsmanship and perspective, Esther Williams is, nevertheless, a painter with something personal to convey.

Ann Brockman's "Moonlight" and "Willows in the Rain," while dealing primarily with landscape, evince much the same quality of art approach.

These two artists possess innate delicacy and sensitive imagination, but are free from the somewhat hard stylization that gives pattern to "Landcape—Menton," by Sidney Raynes. Much more set in her art idiom than her two colleagues, Miss Raynes allows her design to dominate her emotions, although she possesses an intense delight in cool, rich pigments.

In search for the personal note one wanders from the oils and water colors to the black-and-whites to find well sustained emotion in Stow Wengenroth's "Aphelion," a lithograph of big, heavy, black rock masses, sharply edged, harbor a small white sail: Wengenroth, in his lithographs, couples emotional intensity with technical dexterity.

Gifford Beal's contribution to the second part of the annual is less striking than his earlier fishermen group, although it is among the most interesting of the canvases by nationally known painters. It returns to another of the artist's favored themes, the circus, and composes a bare-back rider against background of horses and grooms.

A. T. Hibbard's "Sugaring, Vermont" is expressed with a sauveness of stroke typical of this painter's work. Anthony Thieme's "Grapevine Arbor," however, fails dismally to measure up even to the standard average of a popular painter's output.

Of the portraits and character sketches the most interesting are "Shirley," by Robert Sidenberg, a serious and sincere statement of personality, and "Ruth Langland Holberg," a portrait of more ambitious scope, by Maurice Compri.

The Hulbert Chin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

PLAYS used to be written for Sarah Bernhardt's voice; surely the scenario of "Bull Dog Jack," the latest Gaumont-British film, has been put together for the sake of Mr. Hulbert's chin. That terrific addition to Mr. Hulbert's facial charm, jutting adventurously forward like an inquisitive mountain, is the keynote of the piece, symbolizing the cheerful tenacity with which its owner, hot on the trail of criminals of the deepest dye, crashes lightheartedly on from one blunder to another, through the derelict Bloomsbury tube station and the Egyptian room of the British Museum, to the final bliss at the end of the district line, the roundup of the wrongdoers, and romance, supper parties and happiness ever after.

It is an unlikely tale, and never more delightful than when Mr. Hulbert, with his bland asininities, is displaying a preposterous calm in the face of the most terrific dangers. The heroine, played by Miss Fay Wray, is compelled by a group of antiquarian forgers, led by Mr. Ralph Richardson in a make-up distinctly reminiscent of a recent Prime Minister, to steal and copy gems from the Goddess of a Hundred Arms in the Museum. Mr. Hulbert, having accidentally smashed up the car of the detective who is tracking down Mr. Richardson, unexpectedly offers to take his place. The offer, more unexpectedly still, is accepted, and Mr. Hulbert sets to work in a manner calculated to spread joy and happiness among the entire criminal population of the country.

Before he knows where he is, he lets the gang capture the girl's father, and then, just to show his mettle, lets them get hold of the girl herself. After that it is not surprising that he finds himself locked up with one companion in a sealed room. It is even less surprising that, in this predicament, he hits on the idea of burning the place down in order to escape. Least surprising of all (for this is a film), the plan succeeds. After that, there is a tremendous scuffle on the Underground railway, from which, in a highly improbable but most diverting manner, Mr. Hulbert emerges in complete and unqualified triumph.

"Bull Dog Jack" is a return to the style of Mr. Hurlbert's earliest film, "The Ghost Train." After "The Ghost Train" Mr. Hulbert abandoned the farcial thriller type of piece for one more in accordance with his stage revue successes, wherein he was always liable, in moments of depression or exaltation, to burst into song and dance. There are no songs or dances in "Bull Dog Jack," which is a pity; but it is a delightful entertainment, all the same, not without some quite effectively exciting scenes.

H. H.

"Bradford Street, Winter," by Richard E. Millen

The Provincetown Right Wing

By Dorothy Adlow

Provincetown, Mass.

IN JULY, artists of the left wing showed their works in Provincetown; August follows with the less provocative conservatives occupying the walls of the Art Association. It depends upon the viewpoint of the visitor; one will consider the August display a relief, others will be bored by it. That the division between two groups still holds, in an arbitrary way, is an indication of the persistence of prejudice against so-called "modernism." Although so many of the innovations have been subdued and have been acknowledged even in academic circles, the cleavage is maintained; the rebels are humbled by segregation, the tories hold themselves aloft.

The present display is not uniformly conservative; it has invited the less objectionable painters of the other group to join its ranks. Fortunate for the exhibition there have been these additions, for some bright and lustrous colors, some strong and clear designs, some definite convictions all help to point up a collection of pictures conspicuous for conventional sentiment and routine subject matter.

One would not guess that the small town had any influence whatever on the making of most of these pictures. Exceptions there are in some fishing subjects and marines which are notable for liveliness. In general the paintings are pictorial, scenic and poetic, relying upon fantasy more than upon observation. There are several still-lifes, and many portraits. The painters mostly pay little heed to the revelations of Paris in the function of color. Little attention is devoted to its abstract use, to color vibration, to color as an animating, motivating ingredient in picture making. Provincetown does have excellent colorists in permanent residence, but they do not exercise much influence. Most painters do not wish to change the methods taught them in youth. Looking about the gallery we felt a certain discouragement, for there prevailed a feeling of paintiness and shallowness. There seemed no perceptible distinction between the amateur and professional, between the hard-working artist and the hobby painter.

It is not that the August display is bad, but that it should be better. The subject which has stirred up conflict and debate in the large cities has not touched the small town—namely, the social implication of the arts. Today it seems that painters divide into two groups, the studio artists, or aesthetes, who experiment with the medium, and the artists who wish to communicate the character of contemporary life. The latter lean toward the illustrative, the former toward abstraction. Both groups are important and significant. To us the outstanding feature is the intensity with which either group works. Intensity is what is lacking in such displays as the present one at Provincetown. One feels a lack of deep conviction. And this lack is not characteristic of Cape Cod alone, but of most towns and cities. If we on occasion are partial to modernists, it is because the better performers possess these qualities, and they impart to their canvases the heightened character of their thought and feeling.

Several contributions are worth noting for qualities of distinction: a Vermont scene by J. Floyd Clymer, a Truro scene by George Elmer Browne, a city scene by John W. Gregory, aquarelles by Charles Kaeselau, an ancestral portrait by Frederick J. Waugh. Drawings, prints, sculptures complete the exhibition. A head entitled, "Gussie the Gossip," modeled by Margo Allen, is one of the finest displays on view.

Profitable Shakespeare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

WHEN the Shakespeare Memorial Theater was opened in 1932, by the Prince of Wales, a country-wide revival of interest in the plays was the immediate result. The generosity of many Americans, and the fluctuation of the dollar against the pound sterling, had enabled the governors to present the new building to the world debt free, a phenomenon uncommon on this side of the Atlantic. Here undoubtedly was a building which included all the most effective and tried experiments in modern theater construction. Whatever its critics might say about its exterior, whether it was an eyesore or a mental stimulation, there was never any question that it was a well-equipped temple in which to worship the Bard of Avon.

After an absence of three years, I returned to Stratford recently and spent a week in that Anglo-American rendezvous. Apart from my abiding love of the neighboring Cotswold Hills—which, I always feel, contain an England in complete miniature—the chief interest of the week was in the theater, its performances, its audiences and its social and financial influence on the town itself and its inhabitants. To the trusty burghers of Stratford, Shakespeare is little more than an excellent commercial asset. There is a surprising lack of sentiment in the stolid yeomen of Warwickshire, although they have an immediate sympathy for its presence in others. A close observation of the varying scales of charges and prices for visitors and locals will soon convince one of this. This Shakespeare business is a strenuous matter for most of them. He is not even a recreation. They prefer the cinema. Not more than 10 per cent of the Memorial Theater audiences is supplied by the town itself.

This is the third season in the new theater. The summer festival extends from approximately April 15 to Sept. 15. Eight performances are given each week. The season's repertory consists roughly of half a dozen plays—history, comedy and tragedy. They are chosen with due regard to their quality, the educational factor and the boxoffice, and they are chosen at least twelve months in advance. A special play is produced on the Bard's birthday which is not necessarily included in the season's repertoire.

Like most visitors to Stratford, I was amazed at the amount of business done by the theater. I think I cannot be far wrong if I say that no other "house" in the whole country brings out its "house full" notices so regularly. Sixty per cent of the performances are played to capacity. During the week that I was there I was able to obtain a seat on only two occasions. This brings up what is, to me, one of the few faults at Stratford, the comparatively small number of seats. Taking into consideration the size of the building and the amount of footage devoted to the stage, the auditorium is too small and the spacing of the seats too generous. The actual seating capacity of the theater is 1050.

Whence comes an audience of 7500 each week to her and see Shapespeare played? How is it organized and transported? Where is it housed? It is well to remember that the normal population of Stratford is never more than 12,000. This is increased 10 per cent each day by theater patrons and those who come with them.

Two of the most important and consistent factors in the audience problem are the schools and the visitors from abroad. A Shakespearean play is included in most of the advanced examination schedules in Great Britain. The season's list is largely influenced by the examiners' choice. Care is taken that at least one play in each of the important syllabuses shall be performed. In these days when school recreations are not by any means confined to the classroom, the common room or the playing field, a school visit to the Memorial Theater is welcomed enthusiastically, especially if at the same time students may have their intellectual interest in Shakespeare aroused and see their examination play performed by a fine company. Whilst I was there schools came from as far as Edinburgh, Cornwall and Lancashire for single performances, whilst many schools stay for a day or two and take in two or even three of the plays.

GIBSON YOUNG

The 1935 fall meeting of the board of directors of the National Federation of Music Clubs will be held in Denver, Sept. 10-14, Mrs. John Alexander Jardine, president of the federation, announces.

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Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page

Connecticut Towns and Houses

Litchfield and Its Law School

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

WITHIN the last 15 years there have been many celebrations of the three-hundredth anniversary of the first settlement of this place or that in New England. Now, in this year of 1935, the most southern of the group comes on the stage for its turn in directing the attention of sister states to its beginnings. Connecticut has prepared for its guests of this year-long occasion with enthusiasm and thoroughness, with numerous pamphlets by the Yale University Press, by numerous guidebooks and maps and by marking in several communities all houses of the 1600's and 1700's with the dates of their building. Extending all through the summer months are announcements of individual community observances lasting from two or three days to a full week.

Thought of merely as a matter of dates and the names of persons and places, the records of early events can be the least interesting of reading. But when the personalities and motives of the men and women concerned are known and we learn with what intimacy we may of their experiences, all this matter of settlements and early colonists becomes vividly real, is often highly dramatic and sometimes starkly tragic.

Random Sketches, Here and There

In giving some attention to existing early homes in different sections of the State, I have no intention of making a connected series of comments. Whatever appears on this subject in a few coming weeks will be merely sketches of a random sort, on topics that have interested me in the course of some week ends spent in driving about the State. It is hoped they will lead others who are motoring in these regions during the present season, or following ones, to be alert on similar subjects of early interest.

Connecticut has done well in publishing numerous aids for those interested in viewing somewhat studiously the attractions of its old towns. One of these is titled "The Connecticut Guide. What to See and Where to Find It," a book of some 300 pages, which is on sale at many drugstores and newsstands, as well as in book shops.

Another is "The Architectural Guide for Connecticut" written by the widely known New Haven architect, J. Frederic Kelly. It is about 40 pages and comments on some 30 or 40 dwellings dating between 1635 and 1830.

Frontier Region in 1720

It will be 65 years before Litchfield will celebrate the tercentenary of its settlement, for it was that long after pioneers had become established at three places along the largest river that some of their descendants pushed their way westward to establish an outpost here among the heavily forested hills and rapid streams of the wilderness. Later their settlement was to become a county seat and contribute much talent to the legal and political and business life of the State.

The glory of Litchfield to the visitor is in the central green and the wide, elm-shaded ways, North Street and South Street which run from it. These highways are lined by an extraordinary number of old homes of dignity, many of pre-Revolutionary date and nearly all erected before 1800. The exteriors of two of them are pictured here, as well as the rooms of one of them, now owned by the Litchfield Historical Society. Because of its associations this residence built by Tapping Reeve in 1772 leads in general interest, though it may be of less importance architecturally than are several others to be found along North Street or South Street. But those are private homes and not accessible to us, so we will assume that this is typical of the dignity and simplicity of many interiors in the town.

There are many houses of architectural merit in Litchfield, but the only one mentioned by Mr. Kelly in the Guide already referred to is that of Elisha Sheldon built in 1760. I found some difficulty in locating it when there in the early summer, six requests meeting with either ignorance of it or misdirection but the seventh being successful. Much of Mr. Kelly's description is of the interior which makes it a bit tantalizing, for this is a private home. The same is true of 18 others of the 30-odd that take up most pages of the Guide he wrote.

Tapping Reeve and His Law School

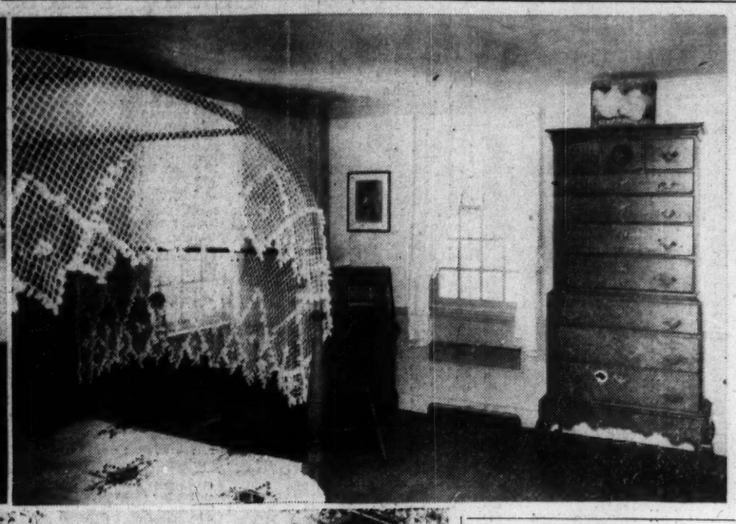
I have not learned of any other resident of the period who became so distinguished for his character and accomplishments as Tapping Reeve. The chief credit was that of conducting the first school solely for law in America, an enterprise that continued from 1784 until 1833. It was as a tutor in Princeton, from which he graduated in 1763, that he met Sally Burr, the daughter of the Reverend Aaron, president of the college. Becoming a lawyer after a year's study in Hartford, Tapping Reeve soon became prominent in his profession and active in Revolutionary politics, his strongly religious nature being conspicuous in his professional activities. His wife's brother, Aaron Burr, made his home with the Reeves, and after he abandoned his purpose to become a minister he became the law pupil of his sister's husband. Soon other young men asked the same privilege of instruction, until the time of the lawyer was occupied for all mornings. Students boarded about the town and crowded the little lecture building, 20 by 22 feet, that was built for their use on the grounds of the house.

Small as this building was, 566 men attended the school in the 1[7] years following 1509. During th[e] same period Princeton graduate[d] 642; Harvard, 1056; Yale, 1167. Considering the modest character of the Litchfield law school, these comparative figures are surprising. None of those colleges taught law, some 300 of their graduates gaining that training here. With the later introduction of courses in law at some of these colleges the Litchfield school attendance declined and it was closed in 1833.

As early as 1779 George Wythe became professor of law at William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, leaving there 12 years later to conduct a school of his own in Richmond. After 1802 nearly 100 young men came to the Litchfield school from Virginia and three neighboring states from which none had come before. Data is not at hand to account for this enrollment on the basis of changes in the law course at William and Mary College.

The Yale University Press has published for the Connecticut Tercentenary Commission a series of historical pamphlets, one of which is titled "The Litchfield Law School." A list of about 30 may be obtained by addressing the commission at the State House, Hartford, Conn.

His church meant much to Tapping Reeve and it is to him the credit goes for bringing the Rev. Lyman Beecher to Litchfield in 1810 for a pastorate of 16 years. In the parsonage, now removed, the distinguished son and a daughter, Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, were born. That famous divine who was pastor of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn for 40 years before 1887 must still seem a fresh and active personality in the minds of many readers of these columns. To them the time-distance to Judge Tapping Reeve and his little schoolhouse crowded with boys from every state in the young Union will seem shortened in perspective, as the Beechers, son and father, weld the continuity of associated generations extending from present memories to that of Judge Reeve himself. Some of us may have listened to Henry Ward Beecher, whose first 10 childhood years saw the Judge still prominent in Litchfield affairs, and a leading supporter of his father's — Lyman Beecher's—pastorate. Not often can such pleasant sense of companionship with men who established our Government and social order be bridged by later personages either known or known of.



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The town of Litchfield, Connecticut, takes pride in the fact that the first school solely for law in America was there from 1784 to 1831, the little building which housed about a thousand students during that period still standing on its original lot. It is shown in the center of the middle row here. At the right of it is the residence of Tapping Reeve, eminent lawyer of his day, who in this school helped shape the careers of many leaders in legal and political life.

In the upper and lower rows are shown three interior views of the Reeves home, now the property of the Litchfield Historical Society.

At the top, right, is the room occupied by young Aaron Burr, brother of Mrs. Reeve, whose training for the law in this home led others to apply, and in time to established courses. One of the numerous interesting eighteenth-century homes on North Street is the Sheldon house, of 1760, shown at the left, middle row. Worthy of special attention are the bay of the street entrance and those on the sides, with their fine details; also the mansard roof, with its deck and balustrade.

An American Consul-General Makes His Avocation the Collecting of Pewter Used in Past Centuries in the Homes and Churches of Germany and France.

By F. S. Jahn, Dresden—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS pleasant to know that one of the diversions of an American State Department representative in Europe has been that of collecting the fine old pewter of the country to which he is accredited. So Consul-General Heaberle at Dresden has found a diversion that leads his attention to subjects which are intimately connected with the arts and crafts of the country in which he temporarily resides.

The group above shows a small portion of this collector's acquisitions. They are almost wholly German, but hold a few examples from other adjoining countries. In the upper row are to be seen the following pieces, starting at the left: Renaissance salt cellar, sixteenth century; wooden mug richly mounted with pewter; sugar caster of the seventeenth century; inkstand, with candle socket on its right end; cup and saucer; sweetmeat dish, or sugar bowl.

Middle row—In the center is an oil lamp introducing the figure of Bishop John of Nepomuk, Bohemia; on either side a famous Nuremberg plate, one of them dated 1716; two chalices at either end are dated between 1692 and 1751.

Bottom row—Here are four variously shaped covered dishes, each very pleasing in its simple decorations on base and cover; also a pair of small cruets of dainty pattern.

Dressing-Table Arrangements

By **Ethel Lewis**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the thought comes to you persistently that something must be done about a new dressing table for your room, or your daughter's, or the guest's, there are many possibilities as to size, shape, material, and method of trimming. Of course the first and greatest consideration must be regarding suitability. That is where money can be saved and where you can at the same time make the most of what you have. A dressing-table that is too elegant for the room will not add one whit to its charm. On the other hand, one that is too simple may throw the whole room out of key. No matter how quaint a calico draped table may be, it is not necessarily the thing to use in the same room with silken damask overdraperies.

There are also a variety of shapes to choose from. The oblong is and always has been good—just as good as the kidney-shape. There are also true triangular corner tables and most modern of all, the semicircular ones, and those that are almost round. They come in many sizes too, so just pick out the one that will best fill your needs.

Materials in Abundant Variety

As to the drapery and the material of which it is made, taffeta is always popular, for it is so crisp and fresh looking. The skirts can be made simply, perhaps finished on the lower edge with a wide, shallow scallop. A narrow valance that fits tight around the top of the skirt can be similarly treated. A thinner taffeta, of dress weight, is particularly effective when trimmed with French ribbon put on straight or in flounce fashion. Another dainty dressing table of changeable taffeta is trimmed with three narrow ruffles, each one edged with fine lace and French ribbon. Like many another, it closely resembles one of the bouffant dress skirts of days gone by. Some very smart ones are made of two tones of taffeta, the upper ruffle quite short.

Satin—If You Like

A plain-tailored dressing table with wide, flat, box-pleated skirts is made of heavy satin. In decided contrast is a table as feminine and fluffy as a party gown. The chiffon, flat or accordian pleated or shirred, needs no trimming except perhaps a big bow or a spreading bouquet of organdy flowers.

Instead of silk draperies for the dressing table, there are the delightfully inexpensive ones made of tarlatan or Argentine cloth or stiff white net. Organdy is almost as popular as the silks, for it can be made up in a great variety of ways. A ruffled skirt with three, four or as many as seven ruffles of the same width makes a fluffy drapery, even without any trimming. Narrow ruffles can be set on in swag style to give a different effect. A sheer striped organdy over a bright chintz underskirt is different and comes between the very dressy ones and the very simple.

A material available this year is cellophane. As its fancifully woven fabrics are charming for window curtains, so are they equally effective for draped dressing tables. They are far more lasting than they look and are particularly pleasing over petticoats of contrasting colors. Trimmed with ruchings of the same material, they are as modern as the young women to whom this style appeals particularly.

Or Just Sprigged Calico

For the country house or simple apartment the gay chintz dressing table must not be overlooked. Quaint sprigged calicos are trimmed with pleated edgings set on in three or four rows, as prim as an old calico gown. Plain glazed chintzes are to be had made up much like the taffeta draperies. One very pleasing table has a scalloped mirror edging or cornice from under which hangs a full colorful chintz skirt. Little glass beads trim each of the scallops on the lower edge. Ginghams, and even seersuckers, are all available for the simplest of draped dressing tables.

We cannot leave this subject without considering for a moment the importance of the mirrors, for after all no dressing table is adequate without one. A large mirror on the wall behind the table works out satisfactorily, or one that fills an alcove into which the table can be set. There is also the large oval or half-round mirror to be fastened to the wall. In addition there are the many types which are fastened to the table itself, including the familiar triplicate, with its wings that swing obligingly. Perhaps the newest thing about the stationary mirrors are their frames. To fit in with Victorian things try one of the delightful white wire frames that will seem the perfect complement to a bouffant white skirt. There are narrow wooden frames that can be painted or covered with the same material as the drapery of the table. Simple mirror frames of dark blue or green or black or gold-flecked can be stunning if they harmonize with the existent color scheme.

And so it goes—a mirror for every dressing table, and a dressing table for every room. It becomes a question of selection and of making it do something for the things you already have.

Collecting Bookplates

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

THE collecting of bookplates as a sideline for the book collector was recently extolled in East Orange, N. J., by Mrs. A. N. MacDonald. With a collection of more than 10,000 gathered from all parts of the world over a period of 20 years, Mrs. MacDonald should know something about the subject, particularly as she is the wife of the dean of American bookplate designers.

While there are bookplate collectors in many parts of the world, Mrs. MacDonald said she was at a loss to understand why the hobby has not attained a wider following in this country. She said it was "a hobby that should interest anyone who has a fondness for fine art."

Opportunities for assembling a collection of bookplates may be found through exchange with other collectors of bookplates, attendance at New York auction sales which attract collectors of rare plates, browsing about in Manhattan and Boston print shops as well as those of other large cities. Information concerning bookplates is contained in the yearbook issued annually by the American Society of Bookplate Collectors and Designers. This contains valuable lists of new plates designed by important artist-engravers.

Mrs. MacDonald's own collection, which she has arranged by countries, periods and artists, includes the work of such famous artist-engravers as J. W. Spenceley, Sidney L. Smith, E. D. French, W. F. Hopson and Timothy Cole. Cole specialized in wood engravings, one of which was a design for President Coolidge. Prints of this plate are being sold to collectors by Mrs. Coolidge at $5 each, the proceeds going to charity. Added value is lent to many of Mrs. MacDonald's items by the fact that they are signed by the artists. One bookplate which she rates very highly is that designed by her husband for Enrico Caruso and signed by the famous tenor.

Formerly making a hobby of painting heraldic designs and later painting china, she now tints many of her husband's bookplates with water colors. Public recognition of her fine work in this connection was accorded her several years ago by the late John Cotton Dana, then librarian of the Newark Free Public Library. He then thought so highly of the colored bookplates she exhibited at the library that he bought the collection for the institution.

Antiques Exhibited

Camden, Maine

FOR one week, from Aug. 11 to Aug. 18, the treasures cherished for generations by the local families of that fascinating unspoiled part of Maine, the Penobscot Bay district, will be assembled with the choicest pieces owned by many of the summer residents in the Penobscot Bay Antique Loan Exhibition. It will be an exhibition only, for nothing will be for sale. Not even the names of the exhibitors will be indicated.

The Camden Opera House, recently restored through the generosity of Mrs. Edward W. Bok, chairman of the general committee, will be the attractive background for showings covering nine distinct classifications. They embrace furniture, glass, china, mirrors, rugs and decorative objects, that found their way in the early shipping days to these sheltered sea coast towns.

During the week there will be informal talks by leading authorities on the various classifications on display. The educational aspect of the affair is of importance. One of its primary objects is, to further acquaint the people of the Penobscot Bay district with the history and value of the antiques they posess and to excite in the younger generations an appreciation of the value of this heritage. An elaborate catalogue will serve as an interesting and permanently valuable reference book.

Glass Club Show at Gloucester

FAR ahead of previous showings in the quantity and quality of the exhibits and in the manner of their display, was the fourth exhibition of the National Early American Glass Club, held through this week in the City Hall at Gloucester, Mass.

In this large building the entire floor space of the auditorium was occupied by about 40 cases in which the contents were arranged with excellent taste and were for the most part labeled. For this portion of the work, the committee was fortunate in having the generous assistance of Mr. G. A. McKearin, a foremost authority on early American glass.

The 60 exhibitors sent nearly 6000 pieces from two New England states and eight others. Nebraska and Alabama being the most distant. The chronological arrangement of glass dating from the early 1700's to about 1850 was a happy thought of the management. On this portion of about ten cases Mr. McKearin devoted special care in a complete and instructive labeling of the contents. The extremes of age were represented by many strings of glass beads used in trading with the Indians in the 1600's and later.

At the other extreme were cases of late Cambridge glass which has come to light in an unusually interesting manner. Mrs. Watkins, writer of the book on this subject, was informed by Miss Mary Leighton, a descendant of an executive of the old Cambridge glass works, that she had several barrels of glass made in that factory, none of the containers having been opened since the 1880's. One of these was opened and its contents shown in a single case. Here was a find of unquestionable authenticity which will assist in correctly attributing several pieces which have been in question. The pieces are of many shapes and colors, rich in deep red, blues, yellows, as well as crystal and excited much interest.

This year there was the happy arrangement of having all exhibits encased and separated from the open and miscellaneous displays of dealers. At Gloucester whatever was for sale was shown on tables in the gallery where the interested buyers and studious spectators would not interfere with each other. C. G. B.

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Largest Volume of Saturday Trading in Number of Months

Stocks Continue Trend Into New High Territory

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Numerous new highs for the year or longer were registered in today's brief stock market session despite the usual week-end profit taking.

While gains generally ranged from fractions to a point or so, the trading volume was around the largest for a Saturday in a number of months. The close was firm. Transfers approximated 1,390,000 shares.

The news, from the market's standpoint, was a little mixed, but the appetite of most traders and investors for leading equities still seemed unappeased and overnight buying orders piled up in the commission houses.

Public Interest Rising

The "blue chip" favorites continued to attract followings, although a number of low-priced stocks came to life. Brokers said public interest was increasing with the South and Southwest contributing substantially to the demand.

A jump in wheat prices at Chicago, following the Government's crop estimate, brightened the picture. Cotton improved moderately. Rail bonds gave another lift to the loans department. Foreign exchanges were quiet.

Among the new 1935 top records were American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, North American and N. Y. Central. Other active gainers included Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Auburn, Public Service of New Jersey, Standard Gas, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol, Delaware & Hudson, New Haven preferred and Phillips Petroleum. Most of the oils were only slightly better and the metals merely marked time.

Some Interruptions Seen

While optimists on trade and industry were still in the majority in the financial district, some observers felt that the upturn could not continue without occasional interruptions.

In line with this thought, Cram's reported that automobile production took a sharp drop this week. The total output was estimated at 48,067 units, as compared with 69,415 in the previous week, 82,894 two weeks ago and 57,539 in the corresponding week last year.

Some brokerage quarters found encouragement in Washington reports that the Senate Finance Committee, in its first executive session yesterday, had rejected the Administration's recommendation for a steeply graduated tax on corporation incomes, turned down the House inheritance rates and altered the excess profits tax.

The controversy between the Government and striking relief workers was being watched closely. It was realized that if the trouble spreads, a setback in business revival could result.

Bond Market Steady

The corporate bond market displayed steadiness today with most activity centered in junior rail and utility loans where generally higher prices were established.

Industrials were quiet but retained a firm appearance with small changes the rule among the most active loans. The selling pressure that made its appearance in amusement company obligations Friday apparently dried up overnight and these issues were generally unchanged to a shade higher.

U. S. Governments were slow to get started and held within 1-16 to 3-32nds of Friday's final levels in quiet trading that again was concentrated in one or two of the Treasury issues. Foreign bonds were quiet and inclined to edge upward under light demand.

Well-known domestic corporate issues on the upside with gains generally less than a point included Columbia Gas & Electric 5s at 93¾; Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s at 58¼; Santa Fe 4s at 109¾; Erie 5s at 68½; International Telephone 4½s at 75¼, and Southern Pacific 4½s at 74½.

Several German bonds were in demand at higher levels and most other foreign bonds were steady.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York: As is well known, the stock market usually discounts coming events, either good or bad, and it is now trying to say that business generally is going to do better. It may be that the advance has temporarily outdistanced earnings improvement but it must be borne in mind that we have already gone through almost six years of a distressing depression and that the country's economic system has been pretty thoroughly cleansed and is in for a rebound. Occasional recessions are to be looked for in view of the upturn that has taken place, but there seems to be no good reason for changing the oft repeated opinion in these advices —that profitable advantage can be taken of them to acquire stocks.

W. A. Nash & Co., Boston: It is noticeable that considerable progress has been made by the utilities, based probably on the more favorable feeling about the holding company bill. While changes on the average have been of little importance, during the week no weakness has been in evidence. Furthermore, it is notable that the underlying position of the market has remained strong. Brokers' loans have not increased materially and the short interest in July increased substantially. Judging from these factors as well as from the improving trend of business activity, the market appears to be in a satisfactory position. We continue to feel that carefully selected individual issues are attractive for investment at the present time.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: With the industrials in process of confirming the general upward direction of the market once again, we would not neglect entirely the rails, when making new commitments. The prospects for increased industrial activity this fall should be reflected in improved carloadings. The fall slump which followed the summer industrial boom of 1933 and the severe drought of 1934, prevented this development in the last two years. Carloadings during early October, when the fall peak is usually obtained, should in our opinion, be substantially higher than they are now, and we would begin to anticipate its development.

Amott, Baker & Co.

Amott, Baker & Co., Inc., of 150 Broadway, New York, are distributing a report on the July movement of real estate bonds. Including data on the price range of 200 typical eastern issues, each originally outstanding in amounts of $500,000 or more, the report, known as the Amott-Baker Realty Bond Price Average, shows an average advance of 2.6 per cent for the month.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Range in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 10	Last Aug. 9
47¾	32	1f	Abraham & Str	40	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
62⅝	51	2f	Acme Steel	400	60¾	60	60	60¾
8	4¼	..	Adams Express	800	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	400	30½	30¼	30½	..
13⅜	8	.15b	Addressograph	600	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¼
12⅜	4½	..	Advance Rumely	600	12½	12½	12½	12½
1½	¾	..	Airway Elec App	100	1	1	1	..
20½	15½	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	1100	18	16½	16	15¾
12⅝	6⅝	1	Allegany Pr pf (h)	400	11	11	11	10⅜
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	800	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
7	2⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
6½	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	400	4½	4½	4¼	..
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	1200	28½	28⅛	28⅝	28
162	125	6	Allied Chem	800	160½	159	159	159½
7¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	11400	7¼	6⅞	7	7
27⅝	12	..	Allis Chalmers	2500	27½	27⅜	27⅜	27
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	200	16½	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
68¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	400	68⅜	68	68	67¾
3⅝	2⅛	2f	Amal Leather	400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	500	67	66¾	67	66¾
42⅝	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	49½	49	49	50
30⅞	13½	..	Am Bank Notes	400	30¼	30	30	30
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	20	63¾	63¼	63¾	63½
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	1800	14⅜	14	14⅜	14¼
28	7	6	Am Crys Sug 1pf	40	14	14	12⅝	14
37⅜	21	1	Am Brake S&F	400	37½	37⅜	37½	37½
146¼	110	4f	Am Can	500	144¼	143	143½	143½
25⅜	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	800	24¾	24¼	24½	24½
53⅞	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	100	54½	54¼	54¾	55⅜
15⅜	8	..	Am Chain	100	14½	14½	14⅝	..
4¼	2¾	..	Am Colortype	400	4¼	3¾	4	3¾
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	25¼	24⅜	25⅜	24½
8	2¾	..	Am European	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅜
7	3	..	Am & For Pow	4400	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6¾
40⅜	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	600	40⅜	38¾	40	39
35¾	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	36⅞	35	36⅞	34⅜
13⅜	3⅛	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1300	13¾	13	13¾	12⅞
6⅜	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	500	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
37⅞	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	1400	37½	35½	37½	34
37.	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	700	37	36¾	36¾	36½
4⅞	2⅜	..	Am Ice	400	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
9¼	4½	..	Am International	800	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	1100	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17⅜
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	100	8½	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
9½	4½	..	Am Mash & M ct	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	..
21⅜	13½	..	Am Metal	400	20¾	20¼	20⅝	20½
24⅜	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	500	23¾	23¾	23⅝	24
8⅜	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	11400	8¾	8	8⅜	8
39	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	5500	39	35¾	36¾	35
45½	10½	..	Am P&L 6% pf	4900	45½	41⅞	45½	41½
17⅜	10½	..	Am Radiator	4500	17⅝	17⅜	17½	17¾
25	13¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	25	24⅜	24½	24½
10½	4½	..	AM Seating	800	10½	10	10	9⅞
95¾	66	5	Am Safety Razor	400	91	90	90	..
25⅛	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	500	25	24⅛	24¾	24⅞
47¾	37⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2500	44	43½	43⅞	43⅝
26½	20	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	24	24	24	23½
117¼	103	13½f	Am Sm&R 6% pf	300	111	111	111	..
76	63	3f	Am Snuff	300	74	74	74	75
99	72½	5	Am Tobacco	100	97¾	97⅜	97⅜	97¾
100⅜	74⅜	5	Am Tobacco B	500	99¼	99	99¼	98⅜
19⅜	19	..	Am Steel Fdries	1900	17½	17⅛	17⅛	17½
106	88	2	Am Steel F pf	50	103	103	103	102¾
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	70	88	88	88	89½
5	3¼	..	City Stores	500	4½	4⅜	4½	..
23⅛	16⅛	.8	Coca Cola	400	228¼	228¼	228¼	227½
18⅛	15⅞	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2000	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅜
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	1700	57	55⅞	57	57⅜
27	9	..	Collins & Aikman	4500	26¾	25½	25½	26⅜
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	130	100	100	100	100
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	2	2	2	2
28½	5	..	Colo Fuel pf (h)	20	13½	13¼	13	13
11	3¾	..	Columbia Gas	11500	11	10⅝	..	10¼
81	54½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1800	77	76¾	76¾	76½
94	67	4	Columbian Carb	300	92	92	92	90¾
54⅜	39½	2	Comm Credit	4300	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53⅛
70	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	4500	70	68⅞	70	68⅞
100¼	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	300	100	100	100	100
23⅞	17⅝	.60f	Comm Solvents	3500	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	18¾
3¼	¾	..	Comwith & So	15000	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
62	28⅜	3	Comwith & S 6 pf	1000	62	60	62	59⅞
119½	112	5½	Com Cred pf	200	119½	119½	119½	..
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	300	13½	13½	13½	..
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1500	37	36¼	37	36½
49	23¾	4½	Consln Ry & Lt	20	38¼	38	38	38¼
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	800	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
22½	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	900	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
32½	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	4500	32½	31⅝	32¼	31½
100½	72¼	5	Consol Gas pf	300	100½	100½	100½	100⅝
4¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	800	4¼	4	4¼	4
10⅞	6½	..	Consol Oil	4700	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	500	109¼	109	109¼	..
1¼	2	..	Consol Textile	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	1000	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	500	9½	9	9	9¼
19	14½	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
92	72	..	Beech-Nut Pack	400	92	91½	92	91
13⅝	11½	.50b	Belding Hem	1500	13½	13½	13½	13½
19⅜	15½	1½	Bendix Aviation	1400	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19¼
19⅜	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	18¼	18	18¼	18¼
50	34	2	Best & Co	800	50	49¾	50	49½
37¾	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	4500	37½	36⅝	37	36⅝
95	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	400	94	93	93	94½
26¼	14⅜	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	800	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12½
23¼	12¼	.40	Bloomingdale	40	14⅝	14	14⅜	14⅜
112	103¼	7.	Bloomingdale pf	20	108½	108½	108½	108½
12	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	200	12	11¾	11⅞	11¾
59½	38¾	.3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	46	46	45½	45½
76⅝	21	1.60	Borden	1200	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜
49⅝	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	1100	49	48½	49	48⅝
7½	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	600	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¼
42⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	2500	42¾	41¾	42¼	41⅝
14	8⅛	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1800	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅝
45⅜	23⅜	3	Briggs & Strat	900	44	43¼	44	43⅞
36½	30⅜	7¶	Bristol Myers	100	35½	35½	35½	36
40⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	1800	40¾	40	40⅝	45½
99	72	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	100	100	100	..
31⅞	14	..	Brooklyn Q pf	400	25½	25	25½	25
67¾	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	68¾	67¾	68¾	67½
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	500	4	4	4	3⅞
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7½	7	7	7⅛
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
40⅜	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	400	36¼	36	36¼	..
5⅞	2½	..	Budd Wheel	800	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
18⅛	8¼	..	Bullard	1800	18½	17⅞	18⅛	17¾
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	200	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅜
18¼	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1200	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18
3¼	1¼	..	Bush Term (h)	200	3	2	2¼	2¼
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	40	16½	15½	16⅛	15⅝
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	400	17¼	17	17	16⅜
66	32	..	Byers pf	30	59¼	59	59¼	59
47½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	1200	36¼	35¼	36	34¾
1¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4¼	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	4	4	4	4
22⅜	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	200	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅛
16⅝	8⅞	.40	Canada Dry	700	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¼
13⅜	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	1200	10¼	9⅞	10	9⅞
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	300	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	34
45	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	30	44½	44½	44½	44½
69¾	45¾	..	Case Thresh	700	68	68	68	68
55½	36½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	1500	53⅞	53½	53⅝	53¼
35⅜	19½	..	Calanese Corp	2400	30½	29½	30	29
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	500	4	3¾	4	3⅝
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	300	26½	26½	26½	..
55¼	34	..	Central RR of NJ	300	51	51	51	50
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	1200	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	1800	58½	58	58	58¼
49⅝	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	30	47½	47	47¼	47½
45⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	100	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
46¾	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2000	46¾	46⅝	46⅝	46½
2¼	⅜	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	300	1	1	1	⅞
30¼	15⅜	1f	Chi Mail Order	1200	30¼	29	30¼	28¾
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	300	1	1	1	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf h)	800	2½	2	2½	2
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	1500	2¾	2½	2½	2½
10⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	1700	6⅜	6½	6⅝	6½
9⅜	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1500	9¼	9	9¼	8¾
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	3500	44¼	43¼	43¼	42¼
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
4½	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	900	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2½
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	300	26¾	26¾	26¾	27
2¾	1⅜	..	Childs Company	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
62¾	31	1f	Chrysler	27500	62¾	61½	62	61½
35¾	27⅝	1½	Cleve Gr Gr Co	800	33½	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞
24⅞	16	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	19	19	19	18⅞
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	70	88	88	88	89½
5	3¼	..	City Stores	500	4½	4⅜	4½	..
230½	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	400	228¼	228¼	228¼	227½
18⅛	15⅞	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	2000	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅜
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	1700	57	55⅞	57	57⅜
27	9	..	Collins & Aikman	4500	26¾	25½	25½	26⅜
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	130	100	100	100	100
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	300	2	2	2	2
28½	5	..	Colo Fuel pf (h)	20	13½	13¼	13	13
11	3¾	..	Columbia Gas	11500	11	10⅝	..	10¼
81	54½	1f	Columbia Pic vtc	1800	77	76¾	76¾	76½
94	67	4	Columbian Carb	300	92	92	92	90¾
54⅜	39½	2	Comm Credit	4300	53⅜	53½	53⅜	53⅛
70	56¼	2f	Comm Inv Tr	4500	70	68⅞	70	68⅞
100¼	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	300	100	100	100	100
23⅞	17⅝	.60f	Comm Solvents	3500	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞	18¾
3¼	¾	..	Comwith & So	15000	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
62	28⅜	3	Comwith & S 6 pf	1000	62	60	62	59⅞
119½	112	5½	Com Cred pf	200	119½	119½	119½	..
14⅞	9	..	Congress Cigar	300	13½	13½	13½	..
37⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1500	37	36¼	37	36½
49	23¾	4½	Consln Ry & Lt	20	38¼	38	38	38¼
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	800	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
22½	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	900	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
32½	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	4500	32½	31⅝	32¼	31½
100½	72¼	5	Consol Gas pf	300	100½	100½	100½	100⅝
4¼	1½	..	Consol Laundries	800	4¼	4	4¼	4
10⅞	6½	..	Consol Oil	4700	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	500	109¼	109	109¼	..
1¼	2	..	Consol Textile	500	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	1000	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10½
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	500	9½	9	9	9¼
19	14½	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
92	72	..	Beech-Nut Pack	400	92	91½	92	91
13⅝	11½	.50b	Belding Hem	1500	13½	13½	13½	13½
19⅜	15½	1½	Bendix Aviation	1400	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19¼
19⅜	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	400	18¼	18	18¼	18¼
50	34	2	Best & Co	800	50	49¾	50	49½
37¾	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	4500	37½	36⅝	37	36⅝
95	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	400	94	93	93	94½
26¼	14⅜	1b	Bigelow Sanford	10	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¼
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	800	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	12½
23¼	12¼	.40	Bloomingdale	40	14⅝	14	14⅜	14⅜
112	103¼	7.	Bloomingdale pf	20	108½	108½	108½	108½
12	6⅛	..	Boeing Airplane	200	12	11¾	11⅞	11¾
59½	38¾	.3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	46	46	45½	45½
76⅝	21	1.60	Borden	1200	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝	25⅜
49⅝	28¼	1½	Borg Warner	1100	49	48½	49	48⅝
7½	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	600	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¼
42⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	2500	42¾	41¾	42¼	41⅝
14	8⅛	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1800	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11⅝
45⅜	23⅜	3	Briggs & Strat	900	44	43¼	44	43⅞
36½	30⅜	7¶	Bristol Myers	100	35½	35½	35½	36
40⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	1800	40¾	40	40⅝	45½
99	72	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	100	100	100	..
31⅞	14	..	Brooklyn Q pf	400	25½	25	25½	25
67¾	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	68¾	67¾	68¾	67½
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	500	4	4	4	3⅞
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	400	7½	7	7	7⅛
15	8⅛	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅝
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	400	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
40⅜	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	400	36¼	36	36¼	..
5⅞	2½	..	Budd Wheel	800	5¾	5½	5⅝	5⅝
18⅛	8¼	..	Bullard	1800	18½	17⅞	18⅛	17¾
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf	200	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅜
18¼	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1200	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	18
3¼	1¼	..	Bush Term (h)	200	3	2	2¼	2¼
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	40	16½	15½	16⅛	15⅝
20⅜	11⅜	..	Byers	400	17¼	17	17	16⅜
66	32	..	Byers pf	30	59¼	59	59¼	59
38¾	22¾	..	Deere & Co	4500	36¾	36⅛	36¼	36⅛
27⅞	19	.75g	Deere & Co pf	1700	27¼	26⅞	27¼	27⅜
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	5800	37⅝	37⅛	37½	36½
19½	11	..	Del Lack & W	4800	16½	16⅛	16¾	16
41½	34⅜	1½f	Diamond M pf	600	38	38	38	39
43½	34¼	2f	Dome Mines	1500	37¼	37	37	36¾
12⅝	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	300	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8⅛
30⅜	17½	..	Douglas A	7500	30½	29¾	30	30
8½	3	..	Dunhill Inter	300	3	3	3	3
111	86¾	2.60	du Pont de Nem	4900	111	110⅛	111	110¼
131	128⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	127½	127½	127½	127½
9	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	6	6	6	5¾
164	141	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	158½	158½	158½	157
23⅜	16⅝	1	Eaton Mfg	500	22⅞	22½	22⅝	22¼
29	19⅝	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2700	27½	26¾	27	26¾
113	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	40	110½	110½	110½	110½
8¼	3¼	..	Elec Boat	1300	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
8¾	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
5⅞	1¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	17500	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5⅝
22⅞	3½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	4500	22⅞	22	22	22½
35½	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	4500	33½	33	33½	34¼
49¼	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	300	48	47½	47½	47½
13⅞	¾	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
133	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	20	129½	129½	129½	..
5	1½	..	Engineers Pub S	100	5	5	5	6
39½	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	200	39½	39½	39½	39
40	14½	..	Equitable Off Big	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
14	7½	..	Erie RR	1500	11½	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
17¼	5½	..	Erie RR 1pf	1400	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14
13	6¾	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	9½	9¼	9½	9
14½	10½	2.80	Eureka Vacuum	800

Business and Industry

Japan Shows Biggest Increase as Customer of United States

Commerce and Finance

Pork Chops Sell For 4 Times 1934 Price at Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Nature's excessive co-operation with a man-made plan for price raising was cited by meat authorities today to account for the present position of pork in the food list.

While housewives dug deeper into their purses, half of the hog pens in the world's greatest swine market were closed because the traffic in porkers was at the lowest ebb in the 57 years for which records are available.

It was reportedly the first time part of the facilities was closed because of a paucity of receipts.

Reminiscent of Boom Era

Pork prices have lofted to levels reminiscent of the "boom" era. Retail purchasers paid in some instances four times as much for pork chops as a year ago. Packers paid above $12 for pork, the first time in years hogs had hit the $12 mark.

The cause was attributed to:

1. The 1934 drought during which farmers got rid of their hogs as quickly as possible to avoid losing them from heat, thirst or starvation.

2. The Agricultural Adjustment Act, which provided for the destruction of 6,000,000 piggy sows or grown sows which would have been on the market this year. In addition, uncounted prospective litters were destroyed.

Receipts at the Union Stockyards for the first four days of the week totaled 33,600 head of hogs, while in the same period a year ago 88,631 head were received. The estimated figure for the week is 39,000, the fewest on record. To date this year hog receipts amounted to 2,229,000 head, compared with 4,045,000 hogs received by this date last year.

Employment in the yards had fallen to about 200 hog handlers, where the average is 700 to 800. A year ago 860 were employed.

50 Cents Pound in Cleveland

Pork chop prices to the consumer showed much variation, ranging from 17 cents a pound at Des Moines, Iowa, to 50 cents in Cleveland. Chicago offered chops at 39 cents, 10 cents higher than a week ago and four times the price offered at times last year.

Des Moines, in the heart of the pork producing area, had the low price on hams also with 19 to 25 cents a pound asked. The price ranged up to 35 cents. Pork roast was as low as 17 cents in Oklahoma City, and from 35⅔ to 37⅔ cents in New York. Milwaukee bought roast at 50 cents.

Most cities quoting prices in an Associated Press survey showed pork chops selling between 30 and 40 cents. Denver, at 25 cents, St. Louis at 22½ cents, Lincoln, Neb., at 25, and St. Paul at 18 to 23 were well below the general figures, however.

Hams ranged in the 20's and low 30's, while most cities reported bacon selling in a range from 35 to 45 cents. Lincoln, with bacon at 19 cents, was low. Detroit had the highest figure at 45.

Freight Loadings Holding Up Well

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announced today loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Aug. 3 were 597,083 cars, an increase of 621 over the preceding week but a reduction of 15,577 from 1934, and 23,399 under the corresponding week in 1933.

Miscellaneous freight totaled 227,476 cars, an increase of 570; 1916 above 1934, and 8116 more than 1933.

Less-than-carlot merchandise was 158,918, an increase of 2571; a decrease of 1000 under 1934, and 14,414 under 1933.

Coal loadings were 91,992, a decrease of 10,942; 8195 under 1934, and 24,808 less than 1933.

For the year to date freight loadings were 18,001,877 cars as compared with 18,400,298 last year and 16,463,172 in 1933.

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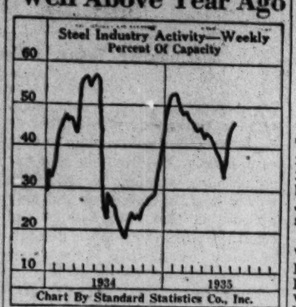
Steel Mill Activity Well Above Year Ago



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WEEKLY steel mill activity has been relatively stable thus far this year, and is currently well above the level of operations at this time in 1934.

U. S. Trade With British Malaya Expands Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—The United States has substantially increased its overseas trade with British Malaya during the current year, according to a report by the United States Trade Commissioner at Singapore.

During the first four months of 1935, Malayan shipments to the American market were valued at 74,951,000 Straits dollars, an increase of 33 per cent over the corresponding 1934 total. United States purchases, it is pointed out, represented 38 per cent of the aggregate export trade in the January-April period of this year.

Imports of American products into British Malaya in the first four months of 1935 were valued at 3,219,000 Straits dollars, an increase of 37 per cent over the corresponding period of last year.

Exports from Malaya to the United Kingdom in the period under review were valued at 36,635,000 Straits dollars, an increase of 35 per cent over the corresponding 1934 total. Imports of British products into Malaya in the 1935 period totaled 27,430,000 Straits dollars, an increase of 40 per cent over 1934, it was stated.

The general economic position of British Malaya, the report points out, is sound and it is anticipated locally that the improvement evident in the first part of 1935 will continue throughout the year. (Approximate value of Straits dollar, $0.56.)

North American Co. Earns $1.13 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—For the 12 months ended June 30 the North American Company earned a consolidated net income of 11,570,539 after all deductions, equal to $1.13 a share. This compares with $10,713,049, or $1.05 a share, earned in the preceding fiscal year.

This period is the first to show a larger net income than in the preceding year since the start of the depression.

For 1934, as a whole, earnings equalled $1.04 a share and for the year ended on March 31 last, $1.07 a common share.

Net income for the period ended on June 30 was the best since the calender year 1933, when earnings were equivalent to $1.19 a share on the common stock.

Depreciation appropriated from earnings was $13,434,960, slightly less than the year before, and equal to $1.56 a share on the common stock. Taxes required $14,160,235, an increase of $381,041, or 13.71 cents a dollar of operating revenue and equal to $1.65 a share of common stock.

Johore, Malaya, Financial Position Unusually Sound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SINGAPORE, Aug. 10—The State of Johore, Malay, is an example of a country in an unusually sound financial position, according to the United States Trade Commissioner here.

The annual financial report of the State shows that it has no public debt. Its revenue increased from 11,678,000 Straits dollars in 1933 to 16,660,000 dollars in 1934, and its expenditures at 11,500,000 dollars in 1933 remained practically stationary in 1934. Its assets total over 43,000,000 dollars, it was stated.

Exports from Johore increased from 35,000,000 Straits dollars in 1933 to 61,000,000 in 1934, with rubber the outstanding export item. Pineapples, tin, and iron ore also enter into the country's foreign trade.

The population of the State numbers 617,000 of whom 262,726 are Chinese. Very few Europeans reside in the State.

The bulk of the imported products entering Johore, the report states, are purchased through the medium of Singapore merchants. (Straits dollar equals approximately $0.56.)

Exports in Six Months Break Tonnage Record

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—The Commerce Department today reported exports from this country for the first six months of 1935 broke previous tonnage records, with Japan showing the biggest increase as a customer.

More than 1,154,000 gross tons were exported to 28 countries in this period, highest for any similar period on record, and comparing with 738,000 gross tons for the first half of last year.

Japan increased her purchases from 407,000 gross tons the first six months of 1934 to 724,000 in the same 1935 period. Italy bought 145,000 gross tons compared with 94,000 tons in 1934.

On another business front, the department announced daily average sales of variety stores decreased 4.5 per cent from June to July, but this was less than the usual decrease between these two months.

On the basis of adjustments taking into consideration this resistance of trend, the index of sales moved from 90.5 to 92.5 in the two months. July sales were 3 per cent over July, 1934, and 10.5 per cent over July, 1933.

Important Cities Report Continued Business Upswing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—A "continued upswing in the retail trade of the country" and "signs of improvement in the heavy industries," were reported by the Commerce Department in its survey of 33 cities for the week ended July 31.

Not only did every "important city" record retail gains over last year, but the survey found "a broadened demand for farm equipment in agricultural sections where midsummer work was at its highest."

"There were indications also of progress in industrial production, with signs of improvement in the heavy industries," the survey said.

"Steadily increased buying was manifest in building materials, furniture, household equipment and electrical supplies as a corollary of the consistent gains in construction.

"General business showed improvement in the New York metropolitan area.

"In the cotton goods market, retailers were reported as still hesitant to buy, pending some arrangement for refunds should the Supreme Court uphold the Boston decision on the processing taxes.

"The ironing out of labor troubles in the north Pacific lumber industry stimulated all lines of business in those areas."

Advancing Business Tendency Indicated

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Statistics appearing during the last week indicated a rising business endency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Cridgs	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	57.3	118.3	59.7	78.4
Previous week	57.3	118.4	56.8	77.4
Month ago	54.9	115.0	46.6	72.2
Year ago	58.7	107.6	33.5	66.6
1935 high	66.0	118.4	63.9	79.5
1935 low	54.9	109.3	42.5	71.3

(1928 weekly average equals 100)
Copyright, 1935, by Moody's

RCA Earnings for Quarter Have Substantial Increase

For the three months ended June 30, the Radio Corporation of America reports a net income of $671,110 after expenses, depreciation, amortization of patents and provision for federal income taxes. This is equivalent, after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred A stock of $50 par value, to 31 cents a share on the 767,275 preferred B stock. In the June quarter last year the company reported a net income of $535,856, or 13 cents a share on the preferred B stock.

For the six months ended on June 30 the company had a net income of $2,289,135, equal after dividend requirements on the preferred A stock to $1.85 a share on the preferred B stock. In the first half of 1934 the company reported a net income of $1,771,581, or 1.18 a share on the preferred B stock. At the close of last year there were 13,130,690 common shares outstanding.

In the June quarter gross income from operations amounted to $18,742,979, compared with $17,285,873 in the corresponding quarter of 1934. Surplus on June 30 totaled $10,425,632, against $11,040,671 on June 30, 1934.

Franchise Tax Adopted By Tennessee Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Over strong protests from the Tennessee Manufacturers Association, the General Assembly have passed a franchise tax bill which levies $1.50 from each $1000 invested in the State.

The tax asked by Gov. Hill McAlister in his call for the assembly's extra session, which will close this week. Governor McAlister estimated that the tax would bring the State between $1,750,000 and $2,000,000 annually.

The chief executive asked the tax after all efforts to have a sales tax adopted had failed and the State was faced with a shortage of revenue. He refused to sanction a tax obtainable from legalization of liquors.

The manufacturers claimed that the tax will prevent new industries from coming into Tennessee and brand the State as unattractive to outside capital.

Price-Raising on National Scale Recovery Key Says British Bank

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Commodity price-raising on a national scale—as opposed to exchange stabilization on an international one—is the way out from trade depression, according to the Midland Bank, the largest of Britain's "Big Five" banking institutions.

This bank makes two main points in its current monthly review. One is that until commodity prices rise there can be no long-term trade recovery on a world scale. The other is that Britain is in a better position for effectual "monetary management," and thus presumably also for raising its commodity prices, than is either the United States or France.

Position of Sterling

"Sterling in the world's exchange market," the bank says, "is uncertainly poised between a dollar which may still be under-valued and a franc which is almost certainly overvalued, and no scheme of international stabilization can be assured of durability until exchanges are brought into conformity with price levels, or price levels into line with exchanges.

"Too often, moreover, it is tacitly assumed that exchange stability by the mere removal or narrow limitation of exchange fluctuations, will lead to a marked expansion of world trade. Yet everyone recognizes that unstable exchange rates are only one of the many impediments now hindering the flow of goods between countries.

"The point that escapes observation is that exchange stabilization would do little or nothing to remove the other obstacles. If the pound were stabilized in terms of gold tomorrow, the vast volume of trade between sterling countries would obviously be unaffected; but so also would that with the rest of the world. Italy's capacity to buy Welsh coal would be in no wise increased; nor would Germany be in a position to buy more of Lancashire's yarns.

Debt Is Barrier

"The basic obstacle to an enlargement of the world's trade lies in the fact that the countries most desirous of buying have not the means to pay for what they want, and show no prospect of acquiring the means except by increasing the quantity of their exports or by raising the prices of their exports without affecting the quantity. This in turn is impossible so long as they are under the necessity of pursuing the deflationary policy dictated by adherence to established gold parities, and no measurable relief from this difficulty would be accorded by general re-stabilization of non-gold currencies. Not only so; there can be no safe basis for exchange stabilization until the vast and complex problem of international debts, both commercial and political, has been attacked on a comprehensive scale with a view to bringing debt burdens into adjustment with capacity. Until this is done the emphasis in monetary politics should be placed on the necessity of securing further internal recovery in all countries."

Control of Expansion

Regarding the ability of the Bank of England to control monetary expansion, the Midland Bank says—"In the circumstances now existing there need be no fear that an expansion of note circulation, even if it demands an increase in the fiduciary issue, is 'inflationary.' In this country inflation, if it comes at all, comes not through the note issue, but through bank deposits, which are the governing portion of the money supply. Nor can expansion of the note issue be taken even as secondary evidence of inflation unless commodity prices show a strong upward movement, gathering momentum and threatening to require strong measures for its arrest.

"So long as a pound note buys a steady amount of goods and services there can be no inflation, even though a larger population and a higher standard of living call for more and more numerous pound notes.

The conditions we have described indicate, then, that our monetary authorities are favored, perhaps more than in any other country, by an almost entirely passive currency system—a system under which the currency circulation moves mainly in response to demands for trade purposes, without the interjection of sudden, heavy fluctuations arising from quite different causes. In such circumstances the authorities can operate upon the volume of bank deposits, in steady pursuance of a well-calculated monetary policy, confident that their plans are not likely to be upset by wild and incalculable currency movements, causing violent disturbance to reserve ratios and thereby precipitating further unsettlement. For this reason, if for no other, the conditions in this country are more favorable for consistent monetary management than in America or France, or probably in any other part of the world. It is well to remember this in considering the possibilities of monetary management, on a national or international basis, in the new world upon which we are entering."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

M. Laval's effort to adjust the French internal price system to the external value of the franc is certainly heroic. Budget-balancing is in itself a sharp anti-inflationary measure, but when it is accompanied by forced cuts in interest, in rents and even in consumers' prices it cannot be written off as an ordinary effort toward deflation.

Such a policy of cutting all types of prices directly and together (instead of relying on the slow attrition of traditional deflation) has been tried more than once before. In the spring of 1934 the Italian Government passed decrees reducing rents and the prices of necessary commodities, and not long afterwards they contrived a conversion of government bonds which was suspiciously akin to a forced reduction of interest. Their want of success in strengthening lira may be due, of course, to other forces altogether.

The Australian Plan

Much more successful, on the other hand, was the Australian "Premiers' Plan"—successful, not in keeping up the external value of the Australian pound, for a moderate depreciation against sterling was an element in the plan itself, but in bringing together the scissors of costs and prices, in reducing unemployment, and in setting the country on the way to economic recovery. The plan was a judicious mixture of deflationary and inflationary technique, and in this undoubtedly lay much of its practical merit. If M. Laval could seize the opportunity that his bold measures have given him to initiate a careful program of public capital works, and to effect a controlled devaluation of the franc, the economic future of his country would be far more favorably assured.

C'est Magnifique, Mais . . .

The French program raises an interesting theoretical problem for economists. It lowers prices, but is it deflation? The terms inflation and deflation have unfortunately no exact and accepted definition in the technical vocabulary. The effect or symptom of deflation, admittedly, is a falling price level; but there may well be means of lowering prices which are not deflationary.

Certainly there are means of raising prices which are not inflationary—for instance, the restriction of production, which in the long run often has a deflationary effect. To snip a percentage off government interest rates and off the price of electricity and coal and bread will be deflation only if, in sum, it diminishes or retards the expenditure of money. It may have the opposite effect.

These theoretical reflections are a valuable key to practice; for example, it is too often assumed by the ordinary businessman that the lowering of tariffs, by letting in cheap foreign goods, would exert a deflationary influence upon the national economy. On the contrary, by enlarging the area of profitable trade, it would be calculated to expand and accelerate the spending of national income and idle capital; and thus in the long run it would have to be counted, with ordinary luck, as a reflationary measure.

After much delay which dampened the squib a good deal, the memorandum on unemployment and reconstruction submitted to the Government by Mr. Lloyd George was published at the end of July. It reads much more like a polemical pamphlet than an official, get-down-to-business document, and it contains numerous passages in which Mr. Lloyd George uses a mattress of generalities to convey him over thinnish ice. Thus, for instance: "it is reasonable to suppose that a skillful and firm handling of fiscal negotiations with other countries could be made fruitful of reduced tariff barriers and better openings for trade."

But does Mr. Lloyd George want us to buy more from abroad, or does he not? His "plan of action" falls into two main parts, land development and public expenditure on capital works. The works suggested include railway electrification, modernization of roads, the extension of telephones and electricity supply in rural areas, the building of aerodromes and the provision of many more working-class houses.

The official reply of the Government was to the effect that "the net employment value of these schemes would prove small and slow in coming." Their criticism of the proposals as wanting in precision is sound, but many a reader of both documents will wonder whether the Government is justified in complacency over their existing works program. Public opinion is definitely uneasy about the housing situation. Nevertheless, there is little that is new in this part of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals, and little to make any momentous inroad upon our permanent unemployment problem.

Back to the Land

Mr. Lloyd George himself lays chief stress upon his plans for the better use of the land. Idle acres, idle men, undernourished urban populations, over £200,000,000 a year of imported foodstuffs (excluding cereals) of varieties which we could produce at home—here is a paradox of which he makes the most effective use.

But the plan itself is vague and unsatisfying. Half-a-million more people to be settled on the land, and another 500,000 serving their nearer wants—what does this mean in figures? It means at least £50,000,000 a year more of agricultural produce, valued at farm—say, £100,000,000 to the consumer. If this is not to come out of imports, with disastrous results upon our suppliers and upon our trade with them, it must come through increased consumption. And if that, in turn, is not to mean merely buying food in place of other things, real incomes (not money incomes) must be increased in a still greater measure.

Certainly there is room for a higher level of consumption, especially of milk and green vegetables, but the magnitudes, seen with a practical eye, are far too large. And until that additional consuming power was already in existence, to increase the supply of agricultural produce would only serve to ruin existing farmers. No, the Lloyd George program may be good enough for propaganda, but after all its publicity it is remarkably poor for practical use.

Retail Business Up 12 to 40 P. C. During the Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Retail buyers thronged markets in the largest numbers recorded at some centers in more than five years, declared Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly review, with the result that retailers' stocks in most parts of the country have been depleted. The gain for the country over 1934 is estimated at 12 to 40 per cent.

"Recovery took a firmer grip on most divisions of trade during the week, with the unusual midsummer upturn expected to gain momentum until reinforced by the normal fall rise," according to the review.

"More comfortable temperatures resulted in wider increases being set down for retail sales, as industrial operations broadened and farmers' buying power expanded.

Many Promotional Events

"After the largest comparative gains for any July since 1920 were recorded for some districts, consumer buying was expanded more widely during the week by the most attractive offerings that August promotional events have featured in the last five years.

"Where trade shows and merchants' conventions were in session, registrations established new peaks.

"Encouraged by the practical depletion of inventories of summer merchandise and cheered by the improvement in the outlook during the past month, commitments for fall exceede those of a year ago by 15 to 20 per cent."

In the manufacturing end of business, the report stated, "most industrial divisions extended previous gains during the week, the rise in steel production and the higher schedules adopted by manufacturers of farm equipment, hardware, paints, and some of the textile branches offsetting the temporary slackening in the automotive industries."

Carloadings Rise

One of the most encouraging developments was the third successive rise in carloadings, but the gain was too small to reach last year's showing, which has not been met for the seventh week, declared the survey.

"Lumber production reached a 16-month peak, with orders 13 per cent and shipments 45 per cent ahead of last year's.

"Not since 1931 have bank clearings for the first week of August been so high as this year, the increase over the 1934 comparative aggregate amounting to 36.9 per cent, which contrasted with a rise of but 5.9 per cent a week earlier. Failures dropped to the lowest level for any full week this year, the number being smaller by 10.5 per cent than last year's. Continuing the upward movement of July, the Food Index was lifted 4c, advancing to $2.67, which exceeded the 1934 position by 19.7 per cent," the review concluded.

Bankers Bid High For Chicago Bonds

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—City officials were elated yesterday over a premium bid of $356,843.50 on $9,647,000 of 3½ per cent refunding bonds, hailing the offer as assurance that Chicago's credit is sound.

A syndicate of 31 banks, headed by Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc., of New York, submitted the high bid. The price was equivalent to 103.692, compared with par of 100.

California Prune Crop May Increase 50,000 Tons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 9—Lovers of the lowly prune may rejoice in the fact that their delicacy will be more plentiful this year than last. Dr. H. R. Wellman, associate agricultural economist of the Giannini Foundation, University of California, estimates that the supply for the 1935 crop marketing season will be 50,000 tons more than that of a year ago, and 90,000 tons in excess of that marketed in the current season.

He forecasts the 1935 California prune crop as being in the neighborhood of 214,000 tons, as against 171,000 produced in 1934. During the past three years yields per acre in this State have been below average. Bearing acreage, however, is still almost as large as the peak reached in 1931. With normal growing conditions larger crops than have prevailed in the last three years are to be expected, Dr. Wellman said.

Loans to Gum Turpentine And Rosin Firms Withheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—The Commodity Credit Corporation has suspended government loans to producers of gum rosin and gum turpentine, effective immediately, according to officials of the corporation.

This action was taken when it was learned that the license and marketing agreement for processors of these commodities as well as the dealers' and factors' licenses under the Agricultural Adjustment Act were being suspended until such time as the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act become law.

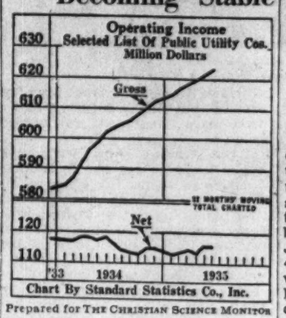
The loans on the above two products approximate $5,000,000.

Harahan Permitted to Hold Three Executive Positions

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP)—William H. Harahan was authorized today by the Interstate Commerce Commission to hold the presidency of the Pere Marquette Railway Company and also be a director of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company and the Cleveland Union Terminals Company.

The commission also approved an application of Herbert Fitzpatrick to be a vice-president of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis in addition to other railroad posts he occupies.

Utility Earnings Becoming Stable



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RATE reductions have prevented the translation of rapidly rising utility gross into correspondingly improved net returns, but evidence is accumulating that profits have stabilized.

Atlas Corp. Pays First Dividend On The Common Stock

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP)—Atlas Corporation, largest of the general management type of investment companies, declared yesterday its first dividend on Atlas common, amounting to $1,277,884 at 30 cents a share on 4,259,616 shares.

Floyd B. Odlum, president, said in a letter to stockholders:

"Business conditions thus far in 1935 show an improvement which indicates that the forces of economic recovery may now be on sufficiently firm foundation to continue, despite many adverse factors."

Mr. Odlum added, however, that since permanent business improvement was not assured, the directors cannot state that dividends will be regular.

Net asset value of Atlas common as of June 30 was reported at $11.08 a share compared with $10.66 as of Dec. 31, 1934. As of Aug. 6, 1935, asset value was estimated at $12.05 a share.

The consolidated income account showed a net profit of $920,489 for the first six months of this year. Total income from dividends, interest and miscellaneous was $1,326,117, and the net profit on sale of securities was $893,685.

Total gross assets as of June 30 were $110,713,000, compared with $110,517,000 as of Dec. 31, 1934.

Motors' Overseas Sales Rise 14 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—General Motors' overseas sales of cars and trucks to dealers during July totaled 26,554 units. This is an increase of 14 per cent over sales in the corresponding month of last year, and 10.6 per cent over sales in June this year.

In the first seven months of 1935, sales totaled 171,708 units, representing an increase of 31.2 per cent over sales of 130,876 reported for the corresponding period of 1934, and the highest overseas volume attained in the corresponding period of any year with the exception of 1929.

Birmingham Gas to Extend Unsecured Debt to 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—The Birmingham Gas Company announces plans for the extension of $1,292,600 unsecured debt maturing Oct. 1, 1935, according to Charles B. Gamble, vice-president of the firm. Six per cent notes, maturing Oct. 1, 1938, are offered to holders in exchange for the present 6 per cent notes. The issuance of the new notes has been approved by the Alabama Public Service Commission.

"Present indications are that the company will be able to maintain its record of the prompt payment of interest on its unsecured debt, as well as substantially reduce the principal amount of the debt from earnings during the next three years," Mr. Gamble said. "The position of the company has shown steady improvement for the last two years. For the 12 months ended June 30, sales of gas in cubic feet increased 21 per cent over the corresponding period ending June 30, 1933, and net earnings from operations increased 35 per cent.

34 P. C. of Railroad Credit Fund Distributed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10—Total distributions of $25,020,094 or 34 per cent of the fund administered to the Railroad Credit Corp. has been distributed by it, according to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Cash payments amounted to $11,285,401 and credits on obligations of the carriers to the corporation aggregated $13,734,693.

Mr. E. G. Buckland, the corporation's president, announces that cash receipts for the month of July included $153,477 payments in reduction of loans, $38,770 interest, $5,988 dividends on investments, and $16 from miscellaneous sources, totaling $198,251.

Distribution No. 19 was made as of July 31, returning $735,885 or the equivalent of 1 per cent of the fund.

Ten Banks Open in Week And Include Nine States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug 10—New bank openings during the past week numbered 10 and included nine states, according to Rand McNally & Co.

A break down of the report shows that three of these institutions are entirely new, five are new branch offices and two are reopened banks. They are located in the states of Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Carolina.

Other changes shown in the bulletin include two mergers and consolidations, two changes in title or location, six closed banks and two discontinued branch offices.

Big Wheat Loss Shown in August Crop Estimates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—The official crop figures for August confirmed the great losses to the crop, but cut the spring wheat more than the spring wheat estimates, making the total crop in prospect 608,000,000 bushels compared to 731,000,000 in July. It estimated winter wheat at 432,000,000 bushels and the spring wheat at 176,000,000 bushels. The latter compared with the July forecast of 273,000,000 bushels.

The report showed one of the biggest losses ever sustained in the course of a few weeks in the Northwest, the spring wheat crop showing a shrinkage in a month of 97,000,000 bushels. The full extent of the crop losses will not be known until thrashing returns disclose them, with the possibility that entire abandonment due to yields being too insignificant to pay to harvest will further reduce final estimates.

Despite the sharp drop in the government estimates AAA officials declare that there is still "plenty of wheat." They also said that the altered figures foreshadowed no change in the acreage reduction of 15 per cent for next year.

Small Buying Interest

Damage reports on spring wheat from both our Northwest and from western Canada have flooded the market, but their effect the last week has been counteracted by the comparatively small buying interest and by the hedging which increased sharply as the delayed winter wheat movement assumed flush proportions.

Conservative Canadian crop experts, usually inclined to belittle radical damage claims, now concede that the black rust damage has been the worst ever known.

Late reports now make it look probable that the Canadian spring wheat will do well to equal the yield of 264,000,000 bushels secured last year.

Along with the crop losses in our Northwest and in Canada, Argentina is having a hard time owing to drought conditions, which have been only partially relieved by recent rains. In the northern provinces the acreage estimates indicate a reduction of 30 to 50 per cent, with the condition of the seeded wheat poor.

France also has the poorest crop in several years. Some reports indicate a crop in France of 100,000,000 bushels less than last year. Russia has shipped little wheat as yet, and there has been little Black Sea chartering done as far as reported.

Corn Estimates Higher

The report on corn showed a big improvement over the July forecast, a crop of 2,272,000,000 bushels being estimated compared to 2,045,000,000 bushels a month ago. The crop indicated is about 900,000,000 bushels more than that of last year. The corn figures as well as those on oats were smaller than private forecasts for August.

Corn prices had a decline to new low levels on the crop for the deferred features, but late in the week there was a little better buying demand owing to the fact that complaints of deterioration are now coming in from South Dakota, parts of Nebraska and also quite generally from the Southwest.

Argentina continues to ship fair quantities of corn to this country, 650,000 bushels the past week, but little of this corn is coming into the West, being absorbed in seaboard territory.

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22 Boylston St., Boston
Interest Begins
August 15

DOTEN DUNTON DESK CO.
COMMERCIAL FURNITURE
W. B. BADGER & CO.
New and Used Commercial Furniture
32 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Improving the Reading Taste of the Unbookish Child

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents Pool Experiences

A Good Laugh and a Quiet Talk—Timidity Mastered

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

I should like to share an experience of my little daughter's and mine which happened during the past winter, from which I hope some helpful thought will be gained.

There is a small lake near our home where our children love to go in summer to bathe, and as a reward for waiting very patiently while I talked with a neighbor, I told her that I would take her down to the lake to see how it looked in winter covered with ice. It was frozen solid and as soon as we arrived she said, "Mother, may I go out on the ice?" Without giving it much thought I said, "Oh, I guess you had better not, for I don't know how hard the ice is," but she seemed so anxious to put her little feet on the ice that I said, "Yes, go on, I guess it will hold you," and over the ice she started to slide, but not for very long, for in a minute we heard the ice start to crack and the next thing we knew she was in the water up to her waist.

She seemed very much frightened and before I could get to her she had scrambled up the bank; and between the water dripping from her clothes and the tears running down her cheeks she was a pretty damp little sight. I immediately started to laugh and as soon as she saw that I was laughing, she tried to laugh, although through her tears for a few minutes, but finally it turned into a good hard laugh as we hurried home.

While I was rubbing her with a heavy towel to get her feet warm I explained to her, as I try to remember to do with the children, that something can be learned from every experience we have, and that this would help us both to remember not to rush into things without giving them thought previously. I included myself as I had as much to learn from it is she had, for it has always seemed helpful to me to explain to the children that Daddy and Mother are learning just as they are and that sometimes we get into difficulties when we do not remember to be obedient, or seek for guidance.

Needless to say there were no bad effects from the "ducking" and we have laughed many times about it, and occasionally when impatience is displayed about doing things quickly, we say, "We don't want to forget that day on the ice, do we." It seems to me that our own lives and those of our children could be much happier if quite a few of the daily happenings could just be "laughed off," and I think the children would learn more from the experience than if scolded, which so often caises bitterness, especially when they are misunderstood.

(Mrs.) J. E. M.

Mastering Timidity

England

Dear Editor:

To those parents who are endeavoring to overcome timidity or self-distrust in their small children, the following experience with my little boy may be helpful.

Tony was very desirous of calling for a boy friend who lived about 10 minutes' walk away, but he was afraid to go alone. I tried to overcome his childish fears, but in vain! It seemed a long way to a small boy just four, and he decided not to venture. It suddenly occurred to me one day to present the idea in this way:

I took Tony on my knee and asked him if he thought he could go to the end of the road alone. He had done this many times and quickly said: "Yes, Mummy." I said: "Well, you go to the end of the road. Then if you don't want to go any further, come right back. But if you feel you can go to the end of the next road, round the corner, go as far as that, and then come back. Of course, you may feel very big and decide when you get to *that* corner that you could cross the road, after carefully looking both ways, and go straight on to Peter's house! Anyway, go now to the end of our road and then come back if you feel you really do not want to go any further. But I shouldn't be surprised if you *did* go the whole way and show Mummy what a big boy you are! And remember that Love is taking care of you every step of the way."

This quite satisfied the little chap and he slipped from my knee with a happy smile. About half an hour afterward we heard childish voices in the hall—Tony and Peter ready to play.

I have found that love and understanding of the child's point of view are absolutely necessary when dealing with children; also that encouragement and praise when the child does well are far more efficacious than continual fault-finding and condemnation when the kiddies make mistakes. Patience, tenderness and firmness can do wonders with any child.

(Mrs.) D. M. B.

If at First You Can't Have Both—Which Is Better?

To Read the 'Classics'—But With Distaste—Or Lesser Tales and Enjoy Reading?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SHOULD high-school boys and girls be made to read and study books like "Silas Marner," "Ivanhoe" and the plays of Shakespeare even if, as in the case of those from underprivileged homes, they may have no literary taste for these "classics"? Or is it more important that such children learn to enjoy reading and books, and be guided to improve their taste while doing so? At the Benjamin Franklin High School, New York City, where the English department has done some thorough and refreshing groundwork in reorganizing its courses, the answer is emphatically for adapting all teaching material to the capacities, interests, and background of the students. Therefore, instead of the customary literary approach to the study of English, such as is found in most city high schools, enjoyment of books was placed first.

"Few of our boys will ever become scholars, and what little reading they do in later life will be done for pleasure," said Austin M. Works, chairman of the English department, explaining the purpose of the project. "I believe it would be a sad mistake at this stage of their careers to force them to read books for which they have no taste.

"We are convinced that every boy should read the sort of story that appeals to him, and that it is our duty to point the way to better books in the field of his own choice. We believe that in this way he will come to prefer the better to the worse."

Consequently, the 15 faculty members of the English department presented questionnaires to the 2200 boys drawn from the underprivileged groups of East Harlem, Yorkville and the Bronx, who entered Benjamin Franklin last September.

"What is your favorite pastime?" "What do you call real fun?" "Who are your favorite authors?" were questions posed for anonymous response. If they preferred Zane Grey to Shakespeare, or baseball to reading, the students were urged to say so frankly. Results tallied with the department's expectations.

From innumerable preferences as varied as "going to the movies," "gambling" and "exterminating pests" to "making airplane models" and "collecting stamps," greatest interest was focused on sports of all kinds. Sports, mystery and adventure stories were the leading fun-providers in reading, with Edgar Rice Burroughs, Sax Rohmer, Victor Appleton, Zane Grey, Ralph Barbour in the favored places.

The English courses were accordingly drawn up for the first six terms. (Benjamin Franklin will have its first senior class this coming year and the course will then include plans for the seventh and eighth terms). Semester topics were determined. They ranged from such appealing themes as "Adventure" for the first term, through "Teamwork" in the third, to "Studying Men and Women" in the sixth. The purpose all along the line was kept clear: to improve the student's literary taste through his enjoyment of good reading, rather than to train his critical faculties through analysis of plot structure and other technicalities. Supplementary reading lists further carried out this purpose.

In the first term, London's "Call of the Wild" and "Real Adventures" edited by Theissen and Leonard were the class textbooks.

The aim was to exploit the natural tendency of these youngsters to admire feats of valor, and to interest them in literature which told of these feats. Credit was given for book reports on such thrillers as "Tarzan of the Apes," of Rohmer's "Dr. Fu Manchu," if they represented the student's highest level of attainment, but Count von Luckner's "Sea Devil" was vividly outlined to the student along with Lowell Thomas's "With Lawrence in Arabia," in the hope that these books would catch hold.

The weak and hackneyed plots, the implausible behavior of the rubber-stamp characters and poor writing of the inferior books were demonstrated to the boys in comparison with finer literary product.

The third-term's topic, "Playing the Game," was calculated to make practical application of sportsmanship and fair play of everyday living as books in the upper ranks were introduced. The class texts were Mullen's "Playing the Game" and "Modern Pioneers" by Cohen and Scarlet. It was pointed out that the qualities that made for success in one field of activity were the same that led to achievement in another.

In the "stairway" of sports reading, students were encouraged to climb from Gray's "Young Pitcher" to Christy Mathewson's "Pitching in a Pinch," on up to Jim Corbett's "The Roar of the Crowd" and finally to such fine writing as Hazlitt's "The Fight."

Posters were hung on the walls of the English rooms called "The Stairway of Mystery and Detective Stories," "Stairway of Adventure," "Stairway of Sports," etc., listing 17—20 in graded progressive ascent and had such captions as "Why read the bush-leaguers in the world of books when you can become acquainted with the Big-League writers?"

The sports sections of cheap and better newspapers and magazines were studied. Differences which illustrated the keener observation and more skillful reportorial handling of an everyday baseball story in the page of a better newspaper were put before the boys.

In the fifth term a volume of "International Short Stories" was placed in the student's hands. An excellent point of contact with these boys who represent 34 different nationalities was established. While pure enjoyment was the only objective, instructors indicated the similarity of motives determining human conduct which exists between people of different races and nationalities.

"Studying Men and Women," the sixth-term topic, based classroom work on M. A. Hyde's "Modern Biography." The appeal of dramatic personal achievement is patent here, as well as the chance of presenting studies of real human beings. A lengthy reading list spanned a stairway from Augustus Post's "Skycraft" to Mark Twain's "Huckleberry Finn," with such intermediary steps as Lindbergh's "We" and Lawes's "20,000 Years in Sing Sing.'

While it is difficult to compute total results objectively in terms of improvement, happenings like these were gratifying during the year: a third-term student who was stirred by a synopsis of Masefield's "Everlasting Mercy" obtained it from the library; another sought out Robert Frost after introduction; another inspired youngster sketched in pencil the river scene from Vachel Lindsay's "Congo"; the script for the school marionette show was co-operatively written by the students; the students recognized the better sports writing in better newspapers when it was pointed out to them; most of them responded enthusiastically to the mid-stairway books in the reading lists.

The demand for a journalism class for the next fall sprang from their newspaper study of this past year. Another incentive was undoubtedly the prize the school newspaper won in a contest.

Discipline improved unquestionably, according to Mr. Works, as the students became friendlier when they thought they "were getting a break in English." The study halls were models of quiet and order.

The teaching approach to art, music and the languages at Benjamin Franklin is similar, that is, the subjects are adapted from the outset to pupil interests and capacities.

The Entire Cast Takes a Curtain Call

"The Show Must Go On," a Marionette Production by Students of the Benjamin Franklin High School, New York City. The Script Was Co-operatively Written by the Boys and Deals With a Troupe of Strolling Players Who Find Themselves Stranded in East Harlem

Walking With Beauty

Discovering Nature's Treasures With Your Child

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS SOON as a child is old enough to go walking with mother or father he is old enough to walk with beauty. To give him this experience, companion him along this way of exquisite adventure and help him attain that awareness of the beautiful which is one of the greatest of man's possessions is the privilege and opportunity of the adult.

Too many of us walk with eyes cast down, forgetting to look unto the hills, to muse on the mysteries of the firmament or note the graceful rhythm of a butterfly. Perhaps if when we were first gazing at the world we had been led gently step by step up the heights to the lofty lands of beauty, we would thrill now to the slow soft falling of a leaf, to the keen line of a flying wing and the loveliness of a flower petal.

Opening Their Eyes

The earth holds for all its children a rich heritage of beauty. By sea and shore, from towering pine and fragile shell, serene lake and enthusiastic brook, at peace in the shade of a great rock or following the long banners of the marching sun, we may find those influences and inspirations that give lift to the heart and a song for the journey. In any of nature's pathways lie treasures enough to heap our lives with riches that fade not away, if we but open our eyes to see them.

Is it not, then, one of the joys of parenthood that we may be the first to help our boys and girls open their spiritual eyes that they may see clearly and walk steadily in the paths of beauty? The little boy with his hand clasped by an older person will learn to watch for the slow dance of the tree-tops, will trace the designs made by bare branches against the sky, will compare eagerly the flight of a bird to that of an airplane, and find the widening circles of a lake as fascinating as the throwing of the stone that set them in graceful motion. Not only will he see a dog, he will observe the swift grace with which he runs at his naster's whistle. Because some understanding adult has mentioned the pageantry of the sky, the small boy will thrill to its slow sailing cloud., its massed forces before a storm, its morning and evening pictures and the strange earth glow of the night. He will want to select his favorite star and await breathlessly a falling comet.

Mental Pictures

A little girl going to the store with her mother perhaps has never realized the softness of a pansy petal, the way the blue sky shines through a blossoming tree, and the design of roof tops against the horizon. She may be led to notice the difference between misty far-off things and the large clarity of things near by. Buttercups in a field like gold in a cup, a bumblebee poised over a flower, a black and gold caterpillar on the sidewalk, a yellow cat on a green lawn, a candle-lit chestnut tree, may all be part of a day's treasure.

There is seldom a walk in city or country that will not yield some measure of beauty to those who seek it, some bit of color and tone, curve and movement, some achievement of nature or man, sky or ground that will satisfy the hunger of the eye and heart. Whenever a child walks with us, let us be eager that we lead his steps, guide his impressionable thought, direct his trustful eyes to the beautiful ways of life.

Peace Clubs in British Colleges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cheltenham, Eng.

FIVE or six years ago, when the Carnegie Endowment for international Peace, after founding International Relations Clubs in the universities of America, established similar groups in Europe, the training college for teachers in Cheltenham, Eng. was caught in the net of clubs formed under the aegis of the British Universities League of Nations Society.

Since this training college group was the only one founded which had not complete university rank, it is pertinent to inquire of the success of the venture. Despite undoubted success during its first four years, there were critics who foretold the early closure of the club, following on the defection of Germany and of Japan from the League of Nations. It was hazarded that, since the average British University student is a much less politically-minded fellow than his continental colleague, the training college student would become blatantly national-minded, and would have nothing to do with a club that had the development of world-mindedness as its chief objective.

This prophecy has proved amazingly wrong. Never have the books which are given biennially to the club by the Carnegie Endowment been more keenly and more patiently studied. English students, after centuries of indifference, have become suddenly alert to the importance of international affairs. They read, too, with sharp understanding, the pamphlets of international Conciliation issued by the endowment. Similarly, the Bulletin of International News, which they receive from the Royal Institute of International Affairs, is closely followed. And it is not only individuals who read these; the students get into study groups and thresh out the implications of British foreign policy and world peace; the social doctrine of Fascism and the social doctrine of Communism.

Finally, outside speakers are called upon for help That such men as Sir Walter Preston, Prof. R. B. Mowat and Commendatore Luigi Villari have thought it worth while to visit this International Relations Club and give their views to the students is proof that here is something distinctive in the work in England of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

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Kindergarten and eight grammar grades, accredited. Accommodations for high school students. Manual training for boys —Domestic Science for girls. Registrations should be in by Sept. 1. Sixth successful year.
Write MARY BEYE, Registrar

SUNNY HILLS
Progressive country school for boys and girls. Infancy through High School. 3 separate units. College Preparatory and General Course. Distinctive character development and real family life. Summer camp.
MRS. ELLEN Q. SAWIN
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ONE OF THE SOUNDEST . . .
Of New England preparatory schools. Fine College admission record. Sturdy ideals. Teaching methods adapted to the problems of growing modern youth. Homelike atmosphere and cultural influences. Boarding department for boys. Country location 11 miles from Boston.
Thayer Academy
Stacy B. Southworth, Headmaster
Box C Braintree, Mass.

The Principia Ideal
Sound Instruction
Modern Equipment
Diversified and Vigorous Activity
Right Living and Straight Thinking under Wise Guidance
The PRINCIPIA
Saint Louis, Missouri
Founded 1898
Senior College / Upper School
Junior College / Lower School
Coeducational

Christian Ideals For World Taken As Mission's Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE JUNALUSKA, N. C., Aug. 10—That the work of Christian missions is bigger than changing the geographical map of the globe, and must transform mental and moral attitudes, which are pagan in their outlook, into Christian ideals and relationships, was the opinion expressed by Dr. Ralph Harlow of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., whose address here on "Social Implications of the Missionary Movement," stirred the big Junaluska audience as profoundly as did his initial message, when he declared no Christian can ever countenance another war.

Dr. Harlow portrayed the missionary scene as one that begins at home, penetrates city slums in the United States, goes into the question of war, racial prejudices, industrial and social justice, educational guidance and all the angles of human relationships and emphasizes the evangelization of groups and orders as well as personal salvation.

"Never," he declared, "has the need of the spirit of Christ been more tragic than in our own generation. Past generations saw the need for individual salvation, salvation from superstition and fear, from individual selfishness and weakness, from personal animosities and petty jealousies. Today we see the implications of the Gospel in a far more difficult and challenging realm than that of mere individual conversion. We see great masses of people, nations and races, enslaved with fears, enmeshed with hatreds and jealousies, ready to spring at each other's throats and plunge civilization into the jungle of savage slaughter and devastating war. We see things which a generation ago were not understood.

"We know now that under the veneer of our Christian civilization lurks the old savage and that in the heart of our so-called Christian culture there still remains much that is pagan.

"We know now that children born into city slums or into an environment where exploitation and greed rob multitudes of the right to health, education and spiritual guidance creates paganism in our own cities and rural communities just as truly as though they were born in countries which we have called heathen. We know that we can no longer plunge into the savage slaughter of war and retain the spirit of Christ. We know that to reclaim our communities from prejudice between race and race, class and class, is necessary if Christ's kingdom is to come in our midst. We know now that the missionary task is a far more difficult thing than when some of us sailed for our respective fields back in 1912, when Mrs. Harlow and I went to Turkey as missionaries.

"The missionary task today starts at our own front door. Its watchword is still the same—the evangelization of the world for Jesus Christ, the bringing to men everywhere the message of God's love."

Flood Control Survey Planned in New York

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 10 (AP)—Headquarters for a flood-control survey for the devastated southern tier of New York State were established here today as Civilian Conservation Corps men prepared to go to work clearing farms of wreckage left by the high waters of early July.

Capt. Lester F. Rhodes, United States Army Engineer in charge of the survey, was ready to send men into the region as soon as official word is received from Maj. Gen. Edward Markin, chief engineer, that the $200,000 appropriation for the work has been approved. Captain Rhodes announced that crews of 20 men will work from each of 16 places in the area, namely Elmira, Corning, Hornell, Bath, Hammonsport, Montezuma Flats, Ithaca, Lisle, Oxford, Newark Valley, Binghamton, Owego, Walton and Cortland.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions. 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BLU 7405 20 minutes from Boston

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

AUTO Body and Motor Repairs, Brake Service, Body Painting. H. W. Johnson & Co. Inc., 796 Huntington Ave., Boston.

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917

HOME for children with expert instruction by college trained teacher; grade work or special tutoring; sports, trips, riding. CORA SMALLEY, Milton, Mass. Blue Hills 1638.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
139 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel Beacon 3586

CHURCH NOTICES

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday morning Services at 10:45 A. M. Sunday Evening Services at 7:30 P. M., during July and August.

COUNTRY BOARD

MT. PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. A real home in beautiful surroundings. Wonderful view, wide veranda, large rooms, modern conveniences, perfect food, delightful camp life; 50 miles from Boston; 40th season; $14 to $18 per week; transient $2.50. Booklet. MISS ANNE MERRILL.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

STUDENT at Ruggles Street Nursery School and Boston University desires position as governess in exchange for board and room. Write BEULAH INGALLS, Bradford, Maine.

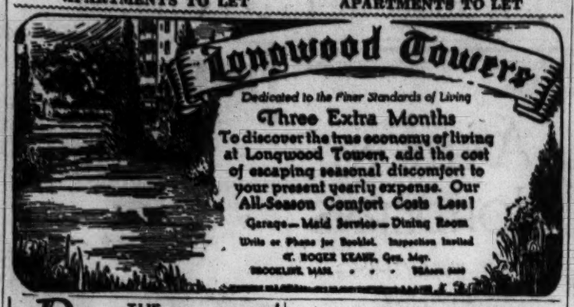
FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SOLID mahogany dining set, 8 pieces, 1 walnut bedroom set, gateleg table, separate bureau; all reasonable. Asp. 7389. (Brookline, Mass.).

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET — APARTMENTS TO LET


Longwood Towers
Dedicated to the Finer Standards of Living
Three Extra Months
To discover the true economy of living at Longwood Towers, add the cost of escaping seasonal discomfort to your present yearly expense. Our All-Season Comfort Costs Less!
Garage—Maid Service—Dining Room
Write or Phone for Booklet. Inspection Invited
C. ROGER KLAUS, Gen. Mgr.
BROOKLINE, MASS.

THE REGENT OFFERS

3 Room Apartments that are extraordinary in size, arrangement, and decoration. A distinctive building, with 24 hour elevator service.

1401 Beacon St., Brookline
Near Coolidge Corner
Tel. BEAcon 3080
Nordblom Management

★ A distinctive residence on the banks of the Charles, opposite Soldiers Field.

A few 3 room apartments of unusual size and arrangement are now available. The choice locations will go to the early comers.

Nordblom Management

Barrington Court
987 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Telephone ELiot 8721
CAMBRIDGE ★

Informal Showing of Our
1-2-3-Room Housekeeping Suites
Entirely remodeled. New refrigeration, kitchen cabinets, incinerators, showers, Kraftex walls, etc. These suites must be seen to be appreciated.
Rentals Surprisingly Low
Entire Building Sound-proof and Fireproof
GARRISON HALL
8-16 Garrison St., near Copley Sq., Boston
3 Blocks from The Mother Church

250 BEACON STREET
ONE OF BEACON STREET'S BEST VALUES
Luxurious 7 Room Apartments
Service, Atmosphere, River Views
Call Mr. Finnerty, HUB. 7000
Nordblom Management
BOSTON

FOR RENT
HOUSES and APARTMENTS
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Predicting a shortage by fall, we suggest you make your selection now.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1304.

114 FENWAY
Suites of 5 and 6 large outside rooms. Unobstructed view of the entire Fenway
Apply to superintendent on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Laf. 7040

FENWAY Apartments 1-2-3-4 Rooms, Bath and Kitchenette in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $65 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1191 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr., Boston Com. 5500.

EXCLUSIVE APARTMENTS
Rentals Reduced
226-232-236-264-270 OWNED by Boston University. Fronting Charles River; all outside exposure; "8 minutes to Park St." 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration. Resident manager, 270 Bay State Rd., Apt. 17. KENmore 2444 or Superintendent in each house.

NEEDHAM, MASS. 4-room apartment, heat, electricity, electric refrigeration, continuous hot water included in rent; very central; garage if desired. 76 Dedham Ave. Tel. Nee. 0165-W.

ROXBURY, MASS.—5-room modern heated apt., all improvements, Frigidaire, garage privilege; Elm Hill section; 1 block Christian Science church; read rent. Gar. 2444. Also Gar. 5330.

NEWTON—7-room lower apt., newly decorated, 3 chambers, fireplace, kitchen with breakfast nook, laundry, garage; 5 min. walk to First Church, Newton. New. No. 2997-W.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST BACK BAY, 3-4-room apts., warm, comfortable conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15; latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Reliable management. 34A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.
6-room apartment with garage room, automatic hot water heating system, high and airy location, every room sunny; $60; without garage $55. Phone Parkway 2966.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

WINTHROP, MASS.—Attractive home of 8 rooms and bath; modern improvements; hot water heat; 2 minutes to railroad station and beach; 5000 ft. land. Write MRS. M. FURBER, 11 Chester Avenue, Tel. Ocean 1770.

FOR SALE OR RENT

JAMAICA, N. Y.—On beautiful quiet street, modern nine room brick house, very attractive colonial design; all conveniences for easy housekeeping and comfortable home; large living room, fireplace, five bedrooms, two baths, enclosed porch; four minutes from main L. I. R. R. station or new subway; fifteen minutes to Christian Science church; $78 on lease; references. Tel. Jamaica 6-5196.

FURNITURE

FINE furniture, furnishings, and rugs for every room, very reasonable; substantial reductions; new SIMMONS MATTRESSES, suite beds. LLOYDS Sales Rooms, 239 EAST 60th St. N Y C

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, refined Christian Scientist for assistant in housekeeping department. TENACRE FOUNDATION, Princeton, N. J.

MOTHER'S helper wanted; young; 3 children; own room and bath; good home near station; attractive locality. Great Neck 2642-J (N. Y.).

HOMES TO SHARE

GREENE, ME.—Woman will share simple country home with one wishing quiet study; Christian Scientist preferred. E. A. DICKEY, "Killereft."

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest
573 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., accommodations for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets. W. N. 3384.
MRS AMBER C DOW

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FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE: storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgeco.nbe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE F. STEVENS, 104 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2699

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage—all work guaranteed.
NAT STACEY, Prop.
74 Ellery St. Cambridge Tro. 8030 Kir. 4063

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PLEASANTAIRE—Quiet country home for rest and study; all conveniences; beautiful grounds; reasonable rates. Mrs. T. M. Shafer, Dansville, N. Y. Tel. Dansville 81476.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
Ladies, gentlemen, 1 or 2 couples; co-operative housekeeping or paying guests; beautiful home and estate, offering opportunity charming refined surroundings. Box 7-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 60 years' experience, and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W MORGAN, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., Hancock 2718.

★ A distinctive residence on the banks of the Charles, opposite Soldiers Field.

A few 3 room apartments of unusual size and arrangement are now available. The choice locations will go to the early comers.

Nordblom Management

Barrington Court
987 MEMORIAL DRIVE
Telephone ELiot 8721
CAMBRIDGE ★

APARTMENTS

811 Beacon St.—3-3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$45
821 Beacon St.—3-4 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath ..... $40-$55
844 Beacon St.—2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath $37.50
87 St. Stephen St.—2-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $40-$55
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $35-$40
30 Hemenway St.—1-2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; free refrigeration. $30 to $42.50
Apply to superintendents on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

512 BEACON STREET

6 to 8 room apartments in an exclusive building on the river side.
Call Mr. Finnerty
HUB. 7000
Nordblom Management
BOSTON

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ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Home with a private family; interest in your comfort; delicious food; desirable single room. Asp. 8243

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 424 Beacon Street, Water Side—Before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms sing'e and double, with or without bath; meals served; transients accommodated.

BOSTON, 504 Beacon Street—Sunny and river rooms now available; breakfast optional. Telephone COM. 8682.

BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Com. 7500.

BOSTON—Pleasant, homelike rooms near The Mother Church; price reasonable. 95 Gainsboro St., Suite 4. EMMA RANKIN, Kenmore 6017.

BOSTON—Good, comfortable, airy room; close to The Mother Church; transient or permanent. 230 Mass. Ave. B. M. GOUDY.

BOSTON—Pleasant rooms, visiting guests or permanents; near The Mother Church. 84 Gainsboro St. Mrs. Caswell. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave.—Rooms with running water; nearly opposite church; nearby garage; $1 per day per person. S. J. S.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable Ken. 1022 MRS CHARLES COSMAN

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms, transient or permanent; reasonable prices. Com. 9151. 187 Huntington Ave., E. Prentice.

BOSTON, near The Mother Church—Small furnished apt for few weeks; frigidaire. THE SERVICE BUREAU, KEN. 4033.

BOSTON, 223 Newbury St.—Rooms, newly decorated, all conveniences; tourists; centrally located; parking space.

BOSTON, 78 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Attractive rooms; permanent or transient; free parking; rates reasonable.

BOSTON—Pleasant, quiet room in private suite, nicely furnished, $4.00. Telephone Ken. 9021.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated, one with kitchenette; parking; permanent guests or tourists. Lon. 8775.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms with private family in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 8607.

MIAMI, FLA.—Comfortable, airy, clean rooms, excellent beds; near First Church of Christ, Scientist. 266 N. E. 18th St

N. Y. C., Washington Heights—Convenient, homelike, cool, outside, running water, elevator, shower, breakfast optional; by appointment. Washington Heights 7-1636.

The Patricia, Montreal, Can.

1225 Metcalfe St. Phone MA. 0709. Facing Dominion Square. Next to Sun Life Building. Attractive rooms for discriminating guests; refined atmosphere; modern equipment, hot and cold running water in every room; ideal location. Rates: Single Rooms, $1.25 to $2.50. Double Rooms, Twin beds, $3 to $4. Double Rooms with bath, $4.50.
J. A. GALLAT, Proprietor

VANDERBILT STUDIOS, 15 East 38th Street, New York City—Large unfurnished resident studios; with bath, $35-$45; single rooms, $26, near bath; delightful atmosphere; old time mansion with roomy halls, high ceilings; desk attendant to care for messages, etc.; Madison and Fifth Ave. bus lines practically at your door; admirable location for business and professional people.

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CULTURED young Southern woman, 36, as housekeeper for gentleman able to furnish general maid. Box T-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOVERNESS—Experienced, children 1 year up; college graduate; go anywhere; drive car; references. T-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position, 13 years' exp. in charge of accounting dept. of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY—Correspondent, college graduate; eight years experience, executive, technical, sales offices; rapid stenog.; competent. Write Box P-13, Suite 2240, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y., now holding auditions; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Music Committee.

SUMMER BOARD

GLEN ECHO FARM, Goffstown, N. H.—Rest and relax in home atmosphere; home cooking; modern; sleeping camps if desired; bathing; rates $12 to $14; folder. MRS. BENJ. DYKE.

"THE GABLES," GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Ideal place for vacation or week end; reasonable rates.

TWO WEEKS OF REFRESHING CAMP LIFE May Be Yours at
SEA PINES ADULT CAMP
From August 25th on, the facilities of this excellently equipped camp are offered to adults. Small cabins, tennis courts, riding, water sports, sailing, 125 acres of pine woods and dunes, with private beach; wholesome food; $15 per week. Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass

YE GREENE ARBOUR, UNION, ME.—Cool, restful colonial home; attractive rates. EDITH BESSE GREENE, Hostess. Telephone Union 26-11

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Teacher of Singing
181 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
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AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, Religious, Deluxe and Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, INC., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 212, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling outstanding 21 folder $1 assortment, 8 other boxes, Bonus, Experience unnecessary. Request samples. DORELLA COMPANY, Fitchburg, S-4, Mass.

CHRISTMAS card salespeople, 100% profit, 21 folder $1 assortment, 9 other boxes, Experience unnecessary. Bonuses. Samples on Approval. Chilton Greetings, 1792 Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

WE WISH to sublet our unfurnished apartment in Bronxville, N. Y., for 1 year from Sept. 1st; triplex apartment with 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, central heating, garage; $125 per month. Write Byron Hatfield, Mystic, Conn., or John R. Fisher Real Estate Broker, Bronxville, N. Y.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Small ideas may have large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Do not delay in patent matters. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, 170-H Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

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INSURANCE
RACE FOR REAL ESTATE
321 W. Broadway Glendale, Calif.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

WE have many properties in East, Middle West and Northern States for exchange for So. Calif. real estate. If interested in sale or exchange your Calif. prop. send full details to J. T. ZEEMAN, The Frank Meline Co., 4128 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED athletic, physical education director desires position with large commercial or school; teach, speak Spanish well; Univ. Illinois graduate. Write E. T. SEALEY, San Benito, Texas.

United States

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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Look for Alabama display advertising in the news section.

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Highest Quality Finishing at Reasonable Prices
BROMBERG'S
218 NO. 20 ST.

Sears COLDSPOT $99.50 up
The Most Beautiful Electric Refrigerator in America
Sears Roebuck & Co. Birmingham

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE Phone 3-4221
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SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

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PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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ROOFING CO.
Roofing — Painting — Repairing
ACMA-JAYNES AWNING CO.
1721 AVE A. SO. PHONE 3-7238

See E. E. Forbes & Sons Piano Company
for
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS, RADIOS, ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS and WASHING MACHINES.
BIRMINGHAM—ANNISTON—DECATUR

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PASTEURIZED MILK and DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
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Do Your Barber Work at the
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REPAIRING
PHONE 6-9316
418 NORTH 20TH STREET

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JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

GAYFER'S
Mobile's Finest Department Store
STYLE—QUALITY—PRICE

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ALABAMA

MOBILE *(Continued)*

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FINE FOOTWEAR
HOSIERY HANDKERCHIEFS 108 DAUPHIN STREET
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The Greenbury Studios
Paintings, Mirrors and Frames
Refinishers and Restorers of Old Paintings and Frames
13 SOUTH CONCEPTION STREET

BATTLE HOUSE BARBER SHOP

MONTGOMERY

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Photographer
"Photographs of Children Never Grow Up"
Phone Cedar 2010 9½ COURT SQUARE

—COLOR FAST—
EXCLUSIVE WASHING PROCESS
Delicate Colors Remain Bright and Beautiful
DAMP WASH 3c lb
Ready to Iron
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Empire Laundry

SHULMAN'S
Where Quality Reigns Supreme
Shulman's Bakery
902 SOUTH COURT STREET
Phone C4548 MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Mattresses Renovated
One-Day Service
Awnings made to order.
Montgomery Mattress Factory
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The Bradenton Hardware Co., Inc.
General Hardware, Dishes, Farm Equipment, Fishing Tackle
12TH STREET AT SEABOARD TRACKS

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
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1867 1935

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family
Cohen Brothers
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Famous Beauty Aids
—TUSSY
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Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
SAVE from 10% to 50%
in our
AUGUST SALE of Furniture RUGS and Home Furnishings
Our First Store-wide Sale in 5 Years
John A. Cunningham
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
525 W. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-0382

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
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FRENCHY'S BEAUTY PARLOR and BARBER SHOP
The Original Frenchy Expert Operators
New location, next door to Phelps
12 EAST ADAMS ST. 'PHONE 8-1000

ATLANTIC SERVICE STATION
LUBRICATION—WASHING—POLISHING
Park and Forest Sts.
G. G. Tisdale Phone 3-9154

SIMS TIRE SERVICE
Distributors
FEDERAL TIRES
GALENA OILS, ARVIN CAR RADIO
USL BATTERIES
501 West Adams St. Phone 5-6020

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE *(Continued)*

LINDELL'S BOOT SHOP
When Shopping About
You'll find FALL SHOES styled to meet individual demand—at Lindell's.
MATERIALS—PATTERNS COLORS
That Characterize the New
FEATURED IN SUCH WELL-KNOWN MAKES AS—RED CROSS AND JOHANSEN. EXCLUSIVE WITH LINDELL'S.

Prices $5.00 up
Sizes 3 to 10—AAAAA to C
CLAUSSNER HOSIERY BEAUTIFUL HANDBAGS
Lindell's Boot Shop
115 W. ADAMS STREET

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete, Economical Car Service.
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

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You will always find a taste of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
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400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
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HAMMEL'S SERVICE STATION, Inc.
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd.
Phone Edge. 9107
Complete One-Stop Service
Sinclair Products

Tip Top Grocery Co.
27 N. W. Fifth Street
1301 West Flagler Street
Try Mrs. Alice Lewis' good food at Tip Top Restaurant, 5th Street Store

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

The Hefty Press
Printers Stationers
Blank Book Makers
Book and Magazine Binding
45 S. W. FIRST STREET
PHONE 2-1063

Delicious Food
LATCH STRING INN
Biscayne Blvd. at 19th Street

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord, near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176

C. H. Langston Service
DISTRIBUTORS
KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRES
South Orange and Jackson
PHONE 3113
Complete One Stop Service for All Make Cars

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

FLORIDA

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

MAAS
The Haberdasher, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

WOLF BROTHERS
Tampa's Leading Store for MEN
New Location at
Franklin Cor. Zack
Citizens Bank Building

POLAR Velvet ICE CREAM
PHONE M-1254
939 5th Ave.
Made in One Quality Only

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
Ft. PIERCE and Ft. LAUDERDALE

NORGE
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

WINTER HAVEN

WINTER HAVEN'S FAVORITE FOOD STORE
PUBLIX STORES INC.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

FLOWERS
for every occasion
We Deliver
—Call RA 7931
Manry's Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

KOTOFOM
A New, Easy Way to Clean
RUGS—UPHOLSTERING
DRAPERIES—CLOTHING
Instantly eradicates dirt, grease, ink, stains
For Sale by
Z. E. JAY
330 SINCLAIR N. E. Phone Ma 8478

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

United Shoe Repairers and Hat Cleaners
SHU-SHINE White Cleaner cleans and whitens all white shoes. Guaranteed not to rub off.
109 Peachtree Opposite Piedmont Hotel

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
Since 1866 Insurance Only
Fire—Automobile
Burglary—Casualty—Bonds
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

GEORGIA

MACON

Joe K. Hall
"One Price to Everybody"
Announce Their Annual
AUGUST FUR SALE
And a Complete Showing of Fall Apparel for College Wardrobes
456-460 Cherry Street

Strozier's Service Station
Gas—Quaker State Oil
Kelly Tires
Exide and Willard Batteries
639 GEORGIA AVENUE PHONE 2026

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"
Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 45, viale Bianca Maria, Milan; 15, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LAUSANNE—Pension Boarding house; for young students; home atmosphere; best references. PROF. COTTY, Théâtre, 5. Tel. 20.783.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

AMERICAN FAMILY living in Geneva will board and educate Swiss or English boy of 7 to 8 years of age for 2 years, free of charge, to be companion to their little son of 7; orphan of good family preferred. Write to A. J. B., c/o The Christian Science Monitor 16 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

FLATS TO LET

MILAN—Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment, center of Milan, October to June; 1,000 lire monthly. GALLO, Corso Porta Vittoria 32.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

JEWELRY—All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier
WATCHES—BOHEMIAN GARNETS All repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.
JOSEF RITTER
Jindřišská 21 Tel. 336-72
ANTIQUES and JEWELRY
Bohemian Garnets
Large Stock of Watches
All Repairs promptly executed
OWN ATELIER
Frant. Ritter, X., Královská 6 Tel. 34178

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Smith & Nielsen
Kobmagergade 22, første Sal.
Boys' Outfitters

JØRGEN GABE
ELLINORSVEJ 8, CHARL. ORDRUP 3460
KUL·KOKS·CINDERS
Industri Brænde (Coal)

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17 Telf. Godth. 8147
Good Quality, Moderate Prices.

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

ROBERT KLÜVER
Vesterbrogade 69 Tel. Centr. 7846
ELECTRIC LIGHT, POWER, RADIO
State-Authorised Electrical Engineer
(Statsautoriseret Elektro-Installatø)

ØBRO
Parfumerie
Classensg. 57. Tlf: Øbro 6669

A. J. LIND
MØBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 92777
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler
(Polish)

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. k. 394544

Coöp. Society "Eigen Hulp" u.a.
Prinsestraat 11 's-Gravenhage
Tel. 112174 (5 lijnen)
Het oudste en beste adres voor
LEVENSMIDDELEN
PROVISIONS

NORWAY

OSLO

Bern. L. Mathisen, A/S
Karl Johans Gate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the Home

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisørsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SANNERBROENS BENZINSTATION
Waldemar Thranes gt. 86
AUTO SERVICE STATION
Also spare parts for Motor-Tricycles
Telephone 70222

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 77,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10.
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V. Hamngatan 11.
"The Oldest and Largest House"
for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia

Holmblom's
NORRMALMSTORG
BOOKS
MAGAZINES—STATIONERY
BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN
Biblioteksgatan 12

Myrstedts Matthöma
CARPETS
CURTAINS—TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSING
SCHEELEGATAN 18 TEL. 507413

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

Emil A. Gutekunst
Architekt und Baugeschäft
BASEL, Schwarzwaldallee 44
Neubauten—Umbauten—Reparaturen
(BUILDER)

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL. Tel. 227.70
(Provisions)

BUCHHALTUNGEN
Ordnen, Nachfragen,
Bilanzen, monatliche Buchhaltungen
H. BÜHLER
Gotthelfstrasse 28
Bookkeeping

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

All Leather Articles
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19 Tel. 27.516

MOBEL
SCHMIDT
FURNITURE
Weihergasse 7 im Marzili
Telefon 27.535

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices
Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

Plasterer
and Painting Business
HANS HÄCHLER
Wabernstrasse 16 Tel 31.521

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern. Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of
Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17
Tel. 22.331

ALBT. WILDBOLZ
9 MARKTGASSE 9
First-Class Ladies' Hairdressing Salon
Artistic Hairwork—Permanent Waving
Founded 1837 Tel. 23.208

Vegetarisches Restaurant
RYFFLIHOF
Neuengasse 30, first floor

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products
Ice Cream
Also for your Winter Dessert

MATHYS & CO.
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56. Tel. 22.101

GERBER - SCHÖNTHAL
DYERS *and* CLEANERS
KLEIDERFÄRBEREI und
CHEM. REINIGUNGSANSTALT
Läden: Breitenrainplatz 37
Freiestrasse 58
Rytligässchen 3
Tel. 21.597

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
AD. LOBSIGER-MATHYS A. G.
31—Spitalgasse—31 Tel. 23.454

PHOTO HOUSE
AESCHBACHER
Kodaks - Zeiss
CHRISTOFFELGASSE 4
ZEITGLOCKENLAUBE 4

BIEL

Tschäppät
AU MENAGE PRATIQUE
Household and Kitchen Articles
Haushalt und Küchenartikel
KANALGASSE 36

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 448, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained 18 RUE DU MONT BLANC
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

W. BERTRAND
92 rue du Rhône. Genève

MEUBLES EN ACIER
"BIGLA"

"BALLY"
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR
For Men, Women and Children at
"LA RATIONNELLE"
18 RUE DU MARCHÉ and
15 RUE DE RIVE

W. DANZ
JEWELLERY — SILVERWARE
WATCHES
GALERIES CENTRALES
COOKING and HEATING
BY GAS
Bathrooms Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc

E. FINAZ-TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy
GROCERY STORE
Biscuits Wernli Fromage Gerber
Pates Doria Produits Liebig
LOUIS PETIT
42 Rue de St. Jean
Orders Delivered Tel. 26.990

LAITERIE "LA CLOCHETTE"
DAIRY
J. BOUVARD S. A.
23 Rue Kléberg

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

MAISON DE BLANC
Lingerie Literie Trousseaux
EUGÈNE GOTTSCHALK
Fusterie 7 *(Linen)*

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine
Office Supplies Repairs
O. BACHMANN Passage des Lions 7
All Leather Articles for Travellers
REPAIRS

MAISON J. FAVRE S. A.
60 Rue du Rhône Tel. 51.102

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

PELLET-PUTHOD
8 Rue Cornavin
Parisian Dyer
Instant Dry Cleaning and Pressing

INTERLAKEN

Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 1

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-WEAVING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MMES FERRARI & THIEBAUD
Maupas 38 Tel. 2343b

LAUNDRY
First Class Work
Blanchisserie de l'Avenue Ruchonnet 8
Lavage à la main.
MME. CAVIN Tel. 29.748

NEUCHATEL

Melles. R. & M. Cornaz
Salon de Modes
rue du Seyon 3, 1st Floor Tel. 1815
Bring your Hats to be remodelled now.
Runs in stockings neatly mended.

GUYE-ROSSELET
rue de la Treille 8
Maroquinerie, Parapluies
Articles de voyage. Réparations.
Leather goods, umbrellas, repairs
BOOKS STATIONERY
MME. SANDOZ-MOLLET
Rue du Seyon 2, Tel. 1804

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

ZURICH

C. ZELLWEGER & Co.
RENNWEGTOR
ZÜRICH
Drapery, Novelties in
WOOLEN, SILK AND COTTON

CONFISERIE SCHEUBLE
Prop. S. Maurer
TEA-ROOM
Urianiastrasse-Linthechergasse

PARFUMERIE SCHINDLER
Zürich 1 Paradeplatz
PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES
of First Class Makes
Everything for Beauty Culture
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
First Class Hairdresser

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

SEA POINT
ATLANTIC GARAGE
(A. White, Proprietor)
Rocklands Road, Sea Point
Repairs of Every Description
Petrol, oils, and all motor car accessories.

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes
are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

Graham Hall Residential
WORCESTER ROAD SEA POINT
Half minute from Sea and Trams.
Excellent Table, Tennis, Billiards, etc.
Under the management of
Mrs Fern and Miss Hill
TELEPHONE 4-3568

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER

For Life, Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON AND SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
106/110 St. George's St. Telephone 2-3555

LEDOR
For the better class Millinery, Coats, Afternoon and Evening Gowns and dainty Underwear go to LEDOR, 2nd floor, Remington Buildings 96 St George's St Tel. 2 1253
P. S.—We renovate and remodel Hats and Frocks to look like new at very reasonable prices

DURBAN

HANSFORD & HANSFORD
(Limited)
TIMBER & JOINERY
We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit
We stock—Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless, Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, etc
8-12 Pine Street, East. Phone Cen. 2263
Tel. Cen 3991

"CHLOE"
Ladies' Imported Gowns
Coats, Etc.
9 MURCHIE'S PASSAGE OFF WEST ST.

The Departmental Store
With an Ideal
At Your Service—Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 PINE ST. Phone Cen. 3055

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO.
Battery Charging and
Car Electrical Repairs
52 Aliwal Street
Phone 3236 Tel.: Add Smithbat.

Drink and Use Only
The Model Dairy
PURE MILK
Phone 443

MILLAR BROS.
(Masons & Cartwright)
FLORISTS
Nurserymen and Seedsmen
Bouquet and Floral Decorations
349 West Street Phone 8108
Manageress Res. Phone 8155

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Factory Distributors for
NEW, SILENT
Kelvinator
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and
FORREST MODEL
ELECTRIC STOVES
GRUNOW RADIO

Geen & Richards
JOHANNESBURG'S LARGEST FURNITURE STORES
126 MARKET STREET

Masterson & Co.
GROCERS and
PROVISION MERCHANTS
c/r Main and Browning Streets
PHONE 24-6348 JEPPESTOWN

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG
(Continued)

For Quality *For Value*
Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

Fanny Farmer's Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used.
Box 6818 Phone C 2143/3
96 Pritchard Street
"Fanny"

ADDIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specialising in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

JNO. W. QUINN & Co. Ltd.
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS
and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs.
May we have the pleasure of serving you
Phones 387 and 388 Central

Greaves for Gifts
JEWELLERS
Heath's Bldgs., Pritchard St.

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Digglen and I. Perrow
First Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

PIETERMARITZBURG

ROSA SYMS
Specialist in
Viennese Dresses
Coats, Costumes, Washing Frocks, Lingerie
HANDMADE WEAR FOR TINY TOTS
HAND EMBROIDERED IRISH LINEN
8 Carlyle Arcade, P. O. Box 243 Phone 4273

KEAN'S
PHONE 4146
Luncheonette and
Tea Lounge
On the Corner of
Longmarket and Timber Streets

The American Stores
for China, Crockery, Glassware and Hardware
202 Church Street Phone 3813

OGILVIE'S
Smart and Serviceable Footwear for All
The World's Best Makes Stocked.
15 Longmarket St. (opp. G. P. O.) Ph. 3168

For Pre-Eminent Provisions
Popularly Priced
HOWARD, WHITE & CO.
"The Home of Good Things to Eat"
157-159 Church Street Phone 2995
and Scottsville—Phone 2773

CARNATIONS
Perpetual flowering, healthy young plants, large selection, from 10/6 per dozen.
R. H. SALMON, Claridge, Natal

PRETORIA

POBOX 1072 PHONE 5174
B.C.B. STORES Pty Ltd
TOM BECKETT MANAGING DIRECTOR
Groceries—Provisions
Confectionery—Drapery
Haberdashery
Ladies' Wear
Hardware—Crockery
Toilet Requisites
Stationery
Soft Furnishing, etc, etc.
289 CHURCH STREET

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the Right Spot for Good Values in Boots, Shoes and Men's Outfitting

MRS. T. SOUTHCOMB
"FLORIST"
NEW ARCADE
Seasonable Plants and Fresh Cut Flowers

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
22 CLIFFORD AVENUE
Y. U. 2271 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section

HORDERN BROTHERS
GENERAL DRAPERS.
FURNISHERS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters, etc.
Visit our Delightful
FLORENTINE RESTAURANT
PITT & GEORGE STS. SYDNEY

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

The
HOOVER
It Beats
As It Sweeps
As It Cleans
Authorized Distributors in All States
JOHN S. DRYSDALE
State Building, Market Street
SYDNEY, N. S. W.
Sole Australian Agent

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'
Australia's most modern Department Store—the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year.
SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH or MARKET STS.

Miss Levenberg
Millinery Salon
Specializing in
Large Head Fittings
and Renovations.
SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE
State Shopping Block
Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3946

Poullard's
Australia's largest and best
Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners
and Carpet Cleaners
116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Commercial Union
Assurance Company Ltd.
OF LONDON
Fire, Marine and Accident
Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, *Branch Manager*
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

L. M. Oldfield
Trained Corsetiere
Individual
Corsetry
102a Hunter Street
A corset for every figure.
Phone B. 5260

SHIRLEY SHOES
of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
OPPOSITE FARMERS

A. E. RICHARDS
17a Pitt Street, Sydney
Near Quay Ph. B4661
PRINTER, ETC.

MOFFATS PRINTERY
We Serve to Please Leave Pleasure to Serve
258 GEORGE ST SYDNEY TELEPHONE B 4307
QUALITY PRODUCTION

"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"
NOCK & KIRBY'S
417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

JOHN TOCOVENKO
F. I. O., N. S. W.
Optometrist and Optician
Phone B 2652
Royal Exchange 56 Pitt St., Sydney

CARPET
CLEANING
BEATING SHAMPOOING
10% Reduction to Monitor Readers
G. C. Singleton & Co.
Melb. F. 5619 Syd. B. 3788

ACME
CARDBOARD BOX
MANUFACTURERS ETC
W. T. KEEN
362 CROWN ST PHONE FL 1066
Established 1887

W. NICHOLSON
Tailor
and COSTUME MAKER
Ground Floor: Ocean House
34 Martin Place
Tel. B2262

NEW SOUTH WALES

SYDNEY
(Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'
FOR EVERYTHING
AT THEIR
FAMOUS LOW PRICES
"The Senior Store," Sydney

Gourlay Bros.
LIMITED
Furniture
Warehousemen
Removalists and
Storage Specialists
Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion
MILLER STREET
NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

EDWARD FAY Ltd.
SYDNEY'S
LEADING
SHOE
RETAILERS
Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets
Branches—Oxford Street, George Street opp. Regent, George Street West, Broadway, Newtown and Parramatta

F. S. Burford & Son
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M A 4926

Max Factor's
COSMETICS
Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

OPTICIANS
Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
23/25 Hunter Street, Sydney
E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

Rallings & Rallings
Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers
578 Stanley St. Sth., Brisbane
Phone J2366

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

"WILMAR" SALON
CORSETS
Mrs. Lottie Martin
Expert Consultation and Fittings for Every Figure.
LINGERIE
Miss D. Williams
294 Little Collins St.
Cent. 5218

SPEED'S SHOE STORES
Pty. Ltd.
159 Chapel Street, Windsor, and
248 Carlisle Street, Balaclava
WIN. 1557
Our Speciality:
"Valencia" and
"Bedggood's"
Matron's Comfort
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Monitor Movie Guide

Spencer Tracy Featured in Modernized 'Dante's Inferno'

After the Dance (Columbia)—Song-and-dance piece, directed by Leo Bulgakov. George Murphy as a night-club crooner, sentenced to prison for a crime he of course did not commit, escapes and is sheltered by Nancy Carroll, only to return with her to his nocturnal career.

Dante's Inferno (Fox)—Parable of a Kreuger of the amusement racket who comes to grief when his luxurious floating gambling joint catches fire at sea. Obvious parallel drawn throughout to the Inferno, and a moral tacked on at the end. Scenes from the Inferno much ballyhooed, are brief and ineffective.

Spencer Tracy in 'Dante's Inferno'

Diamond Jim (Universal)—Edward Arnold in an excellent characterization of the famous speculator of the turn of the century who was known as "Diamond Jim" Brady because of his habit of decorating himself profusely with precious stones. An entertaining romance of the sentimental journey of a fabulous character.

Every Night at Eight (Paramount)—Musical comedy mildly satirizing radio. Three girls develop a Southern accent and panic the air patrons as the Swanee Sisters. George Raft, Alice Faye, Frances Langford, Patsy Kelly, Walter Catlett.

The Farmer Takes a Wife (Fox)—Janet Gaynor and Henry Fonda in a film version of the stage play by Frank Elser and Marc Connolly about life on the Erie "Canawl" just before the railroads drove the ditch out of business. Romance of a canal girl and a boy who preferred the farm.

Mad Love (Metro)—Horror film adapted from the novel, "The Hands of Orlac," by Maurice Renard. Peter Lorre in a gruesome yarn of an insane surgeon. Frances Drake, Colin Clive.

Manhattan Moon (Universal)—Another night-club romance, with Ricardo Cortez as proprietor, serenaded by Dorothy Page, radio singer, who plays a dual menace. Henry Mollison, Hugh O'Connell, Luis Alberni, Henry Armetta, Regis Toomey. Stuart Walker directed.

Shanghai (Paramount)—Charles Boyer as the son of a Russian nobleman and a Manchurian princess. The ending of this domance with an American girl (Loretta Young) is separation, according to the Shanghai social convention that white may not marry yellow. For adults in search of an emotional spree. Warner Oland, Esther Dale, Fred Keating.

Silk Hat Kid (Fox)—Saga of a settlement house. Lew Ayres and Paul Kelly stage a scrap reminiscent of Gary Cooper's in "The Spoilers," to prove which is the better man. For the purposes of the plot, it's Mr. Ayres, and so he gets the girl (Mae Clarke). William Harrigan, Billy Lee.

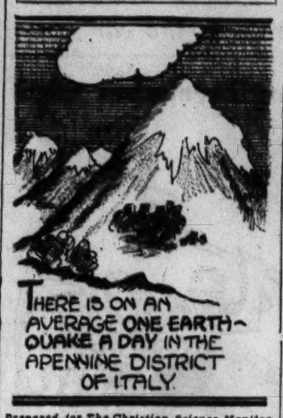
Smilin' Through (Metro)—Revival of the screened play, starring Norma Shearer. Frederic March, Leslie Howard, O. P. Heggie.

The Thirty-Nine Steps (Gaumont-British)—Melodrama adapted from the novel of John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir), a stirring tale of adventure tempered with ironic humor and decorated with some fine photography of Scottish scenery. Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll, Peggy Ashcroft.

The Triumph of Sherlock Holmes (Olympic)—Arthur Wontner as the great detective in a dramatization of Conan Doyle's "The Valley of Fear," in which Professor Moriarty's plans for revenge are defeated in a smoothly paced melodrama. Lyn Harding, Ian Fleming, Leslie Perrins, Jane Carr.

[This guide is printed Saturdays]

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

59

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does the following sentence conform to good English usage: "I wish that I was there"? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Is the boom on a sailing boat carried on the windward side? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Is the Suez Canal longer than the Panama Canal? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Does the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provide equal rights for white and colored citizens? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Is there any way of restoring to its original whiteness a garment that has been scorched while ironing? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

6. Can light travel a million miles a second? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

7. Did the old Biblical talent weigh more than 100 pounds? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

8. Was Izaak Walton an American writer? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

9. Is it correct to say that the Cromwells ruled England in the seventeenth century? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

10. Has Honolulu ever recorded a temperature lower than 56, or higher than 88? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

Classical Name

Some years ago there was talk of establishing another university in Canada, and various Canadian cities made attractive offers to win the honor. Moose Jaw, of the Canadian Northwest, for one, made a strong plea for the university, but it was decided that the name of the city was too unclassical.

The Chamber of Commerce of Moose Jaw came back with the splendid retort, "Moose Jaw is as classical as Ox-ford."

Setting Him Right

A grubby urchin walked into the men's outfitting department of a large store. Addressing an assistant, he said, "A soft man's collar, please."

The other assistants tittered, and the one serving said, stiffly, "You mean a man's soft collar, my boy." Pointing to his own collar, he asked, "Do you mean one like this?"

The boy eyed it momentarily. Then he replied: "No! a clean one." —*Tit-Bits.*

Negligent

The profiteer's wife gave a musical evening. She was uneasy at the beginning because the music didn't start. She went to the conductor of the orchestra she had engaged and said:

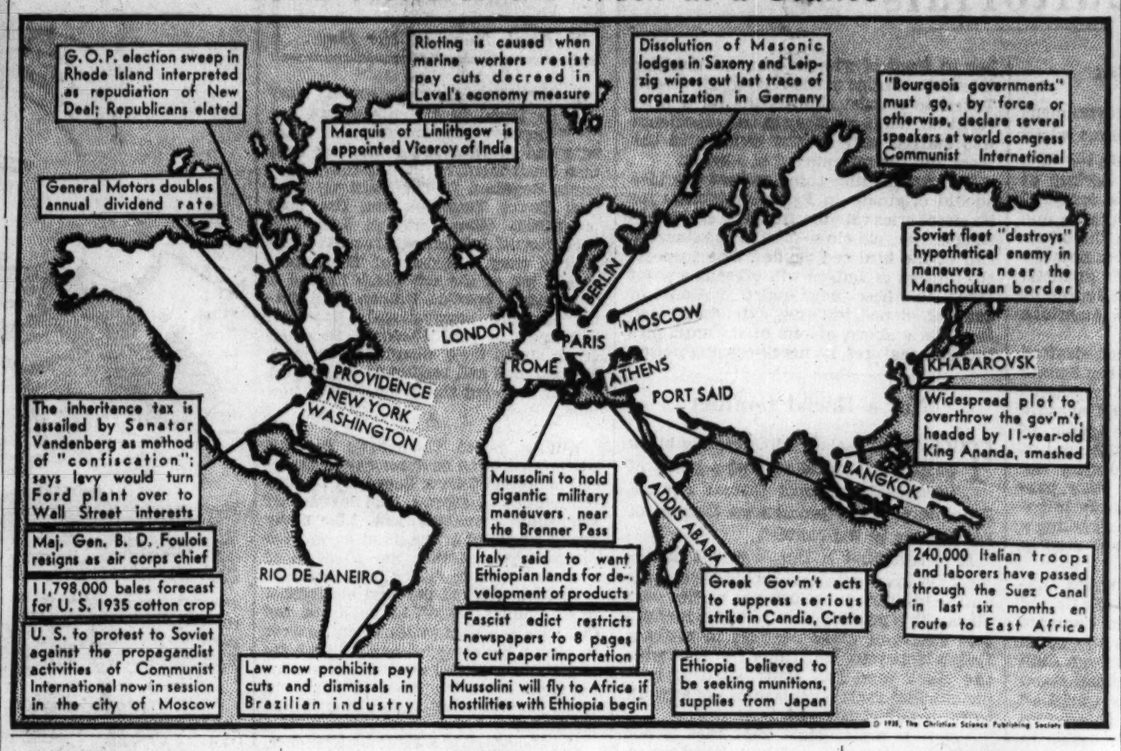
"Why don't your men begin to play?"

"Oh, they are tuning up."

"Tuning up! Why are they doing it now? I ordered you a week ago."—*Montreal Star.*

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


G.O.P. election sweep in Rhode Island interpreted as repudiation of New Deal; Republicans elated
Rioting is caused when marine workers resist pay cuts decreed in Laval's economy measure
Dissolution of Masonic lodges in Saxony and Leipzig wipes out last trace of organization in Germany
"Bourgeois governments" must go, by force or otherwise, declare several speakers at world congress Communist International
Marquis of Linlithgow is appointed Viceroy of India
General Motors doubles annual dividend rate
Soviet fleet "destroys" hypothetical enemy in maneuvers near the Manchoukuan border
BERLIN
MOSCOW
LONDON
PARIS
ROME
ATHENS
PORT SAID
KHABAROVSK
PROVIDENCE
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
The inheritance tax is assailed by Senator Vandenberg as method of "confiscation"; says levy would turn Ford plant over to Wall Street interests
Widespread plot to overthrow the gov'm't, headed by 11-year-old King Ananda, smashed
Mussolini to hold gigantic military maneuvers near the Brenner Pass
BANGKOK
ADDIS ABABA
Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulois resigns as air corps chief
11,798,000 bales forecast for U. S. 1935 cotton crop
Italy said to want Ethiopian lands for development of products
Greek Gov'm't acts to suppress serious strike in Candia, Crete
240,000 Italian troops and laborers have passed through the Suez Canal in last six months en route to East Africa
RIO DE JANEIRO
U. S. to protest to Soviet against the propagandist activities of Communist International now in session in the city of Moscow
Fascist edict restricts newspapers to 8 pages to cut paper importation
Law now prohibits pay cuts and dismissals in Brazilian industry
Mussolini will fly to Africa if hostilities with Ethiopia begin
Ethiopia believed to be seeking munitions, supplies from Japan

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

(Edinburgh Evening Dispatch)

Edinburgh

AT Cruft's Show the V. C. dogs are always objects of special interest. They are the dogs which have distinguished themselves during the year by lifesaving exploits on sea and land.

A Vancouver correspondent of the Morning Post tells a story of a mongrel whose intelligence justifies its inclusion in that select company. During the recent storm at a nickel mine in British Columbia the dog's owner, the caretaker at the powerhouse, was buried by a snowslide.

There was no human help nearer than four miles, and none could have reached the unfortunate man in time to save him. The dog, which had escaped the slide itself, sensed in some way where its master lay. By scraping through the snow for nearly an hour it opened a tunnel to him, and thus allowed the air to get in.

Miners, who had seen the slide from a distance, hurried to the spot, and, following the passage made by the animal, effected a rescue.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Mazzaroth

IN THE thirty-eighth chapter of the book of Job, the Lord himself is supposed to speak "out of the whirlwind" (verse 1) giving a description of his limitless power and wisdom; and in verse 32 the question is asked of Job: "Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season?"

The Hebrew word *mazzaroth* is now generally regarded as a variant spelling of the term *mazzaloth*, which is translated "planets" in our common version of II Kings 23:5. In both passages, however, the reference appears to be to the "twelve signs," or "signs of the Zodiac" (compare the margins of the Authorized and Revised Versions), each of which is connected with a certain "season" (cf. Job 38:32) of the year.

In Job 38:32, Moffatt offers the rendering: "Can you direct the signs of the Zodiac?"

Daily Anecdote

Much With Little

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Benjamin Franklin was in Paris, a fellow American asked him for money. Franklin wrote the man as follows:

"I send you herewith a bill for 10 louis d'ors. I do not pretend to give such a sum, I only lend it to you. When you shall return to your country you cannot fail in getting into some business that will, in time, enable you to pay your debts.

"In that case, when you meet with another honest man in similar distress, you must pay me by lending this sum to him, enjoining him to discharge the debt by a like operation when he shall be able and shall meet with another opportunity. I hope it may thus go through many hands before it meets with a knave to stop its progress.

"This is a trick of mine for doing a deal of good with a little money."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Aaron—*Air'-un* (*u* clipped-short).

Amalek—Esau's grandson (son of Eliphaz by Timna—see Gen. 36:12). The name suggests "valley dweller"; and the tribe was called "the first of the nations" (Num. 24:20), although the same verse forecasts that it will "perish forever."

Sound the name *Am'-a-lek* (first *a* short, second *a* as in sofa, *e* short). Note that stress on the first syllable is preferred for "Amalekites."

Awry—*A-ri'* (*a* as in sofa, *i* long). Means "turned aside from the right or true course, distorted."

Cognize, cognizant—In these words we see the Latin *cognoscere*, "to know." "To cognize" something is to know or perceive it. When we know something, when we have taken it into the understanding, we are "cognizant" of it.

Sound the words *kog'-nize* and *kog'-nih-zant*.

Divest—Long *i*.

Ego—The prevailing pronunciation in America is *E'-go* (both vowels long); but in England *Eg'-o* (*e* short) is preferred.

Ephphatha—*Ef'-a-tha* (*e* short, each *a* as in sofa).

Fallacy—This word implies a deceptive or false appearance, that which misleads the eye or thought, a false or erroneous idea. It is commonly used in logic to designate any reasoning which fails to satisfy the conditions of logical proof. The word is derived from the Latin *fallax*, "deceptive," an extension of *fallere*, "to err." It may be of some interest to note, incidentally, that the root of "fallacy" is also the root of "fail."

Sound the word *fal'-a-sy* (first *a* short, second as in sofa).

Glorified—The *o* is long as in glow.

Hur—The name of the man who helped stay the hands of Moses is pronounced as spelled, *Hur* (*u* as in urn).

Hypotheses—*Hi-poth'-e-seez*. (*i* long, *o* short, *e* as in create—not as *a* in sofa).

This is the plural form of "hypothesis," derived from a combination of the Greek *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to put or place." Thus, a "hypothesis" is literally a subordinate proposition or supposition on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based. In logic it is an assumption which is deemed possibly true in order to explain or prove something which cannot otherwise be explained or proved.

In ordinary usage, a "hypothesis" is a provisional conjecture regarding the causes of certain phenomena; a "theory" is a hypothesis which has undergone tests for verification until it has achieved plausibility. On the other hand, a "speculation" may be wholly of the imagination, resting upon no facts worthy of consideration.

Jehovah-nissi—*Je-ho'-va* (*e* as in create, *o* long, *a* as in sofa) *nis'-i* (first *i* short, second long). Means "God my banner."

Limbo—Old scholastic theology had to invent a place to make as comfortable as possible those who were not good enough "to go to heaven," because they had failed to be baptized or had not subscribed to certain creeds, but were too good to be sent to a hades of fire and brimstone because they had not committed sins. So a "limbo" on the outskirts of the alleged place of torment was set aside for them. The word "limbo" was taken from the Latin *limbus*, "border, edge."

It is accented on the first syllable, *lim'-bo* (*i* short, *o* long).

Matrix—This word was taken directly from the Latin *matrix*, "womb," from *mater*, "mother." We apply it to a place or enveloping element within which something takes form.

The word is sounded preferably *may'-triks* (long *a*, short *i*).

Memorial—The *e* is as in create, *me-mo'-rih-al*.

Rephidim—The last Israelite encampment before Sinai. Suggests "rest." Sound the word *Ref'-ih-dim* (all vowels short).

Saith—*Seth* (short *e*).

Soul—Avoid the gushing *So'-el*. Sound the word reverently and deliberately, but as one syllable, *Sole*.

Thence—The *th* is "voiced" as in *then*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Co-operative Cooking

A YOUNG couple living in a small apartment in a big city have met the husband's loss of a job in the following manner: Knowing that there were many couples in their own apartment building and in near-by buildings where the wife and husband both worked, they issued the following notice:

"Co-operative Cooking: Don't you often wish you could come home to a home-cooked meal, ready to put on the table, instead of having to get it yourself after work, or to go out to a restaurant? We will furnish meals ready to heat up in five minutes and put on the table, and the cost to you will be nominal."

Before long, they had a rushing business. The husband took out the meals, which included meat, potatoes, salad, and dessert, in the sturdy waxed-paper containers used by so many stores nowadays.

It has proved a profitable venture, one in which husband and wife could both share. The husband does the marketing, buying in quantities, and helps in the preparation of the food. The wife does the actual cooking; and the husband, with the aid of their grade-school son, takes care of the deliveries. Katherine S.

Quotation for Today

EVERYONE has his place and vocation on the earth.
—GLADSTONE

What They Say

Laggard Politics

"Business can and does change so much more rapidly than politics that it would be hopelessly impossible to keep political powers constantly abreast with business practices."—*Howard Lee McBain.*

Why?

"Nearly 300 billions of goods and services which might have been produced since 1929 have not been produced."—*Stuart Chase.*

Triples Influence

"It is the little things of life that make it beautifully bloom or make it bleak."—*Emily Post.*

A Varied Vocation

"I'm very fortunate, because flying is both my business and my pleasure."—*Amelia Earhart.*

For the Scrapbook

Some joys can be realized only when men regard their life as a service; when they have, outside themselves and their personal happiness, a definite purpose in life.—*Tolstoy.*

Among some distressful emergencies that I have experienced in life, I ever laid this down as my foundation of comfort:—That he who has lived the life of an honest man has by no means lived in vain!—*Burns.*

Religion, love and music, are they not the three-fold expression of the same fact, the need of expansion under which every noble soul labours?—*Balzac.*

Brevities

Windsor Daily Star: Nova Scotia fisherman pulled in his line and found he had hooked a hooked rug. Must be disconcerting when you angle for a carp and get only a carpet.

Punch: Publishers are wondering what has become of one of a party of tourists who recently returned from Russia. It appears that his manuscript has not yet been submitted.

Humorist: A picture by an artist of the modern school was unveiled before a large crowd in a Paris art gallery. Most of the spectators promptly clapped their hands—over their eyes.

Milwaukee Journal: Heartening proof that the building industry is its old-time self is furnished by shingle nails in the tires again.

Lincoln's Friendliness Recalled By British Doctor Who Met Him

The following interview with one who recalls meeting President Lincoln and famous generals of America's Civil War is contributed by Gwilym Williams, a British journalist.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Wales, Aug. 9 — Dr. Griffith Evans, of Bangor, North Wales, who celebrated his hundredth birthday Thursday, is one of the few left who met and talked with Abraham Lincoln when he was President of the United States and accompanied General Grant at the front during the American Civil War.

Dr. Evans possesses a retentative memory, and in an interview told this writer some of his interesting reminescences.

During the Civil War Dr. Evans, who had a distinguished career as British Army inspecting veterinary surgeon, was attached to the British artillery at Montreal and was anxious to visit the field hospitals of the Northern Army.

Arranging the Interview

With this object in view he obtained an interview with the British Ambassador at Washington, who told him that as a result of severe losses sustained by the Northern Army in what was known as the "War in the Wilderness," there was little likelihood of his desire being granted. However, a professor of the Missouri Institute promised Dr. Evans that he would try and secure for him an interview with the President.

"The result was," Dr. Evans told me, "that the following morning Professor Henry was told to bring me to the White House. After a formal introduction I told President Lincoln of my desire. After a general conversation he told me that he would mention my case to the military authorities and asked me to call again next morning.

Second Visit

"When I called the second time I saw President Lincoln in his private room. He told me that he would grant me a roving commission to visit the Northern Army at the front and that he would direct all the military authorities in the field to help me to go where I wished. He made one stipulation, however, that I was to make myself medically useful to the troops and help the wounded if ever called upon. To this I readily agreed."

Dr. Evans went to the front in the uniform of a British Army officer and met General Grant who received him kindly.

"General Grant corroborated to me the rumors that the Northern Army had suffered a severe reverse in the 'War in the Wilderness,'" added Dr. Evans, "but said that he was confident of victory if only because he had limitless reserves to call upon, whereas the Southern Army had none. 'In course of time I am bound to win,' said General Grant."

Meade Reading Bible

During his visit to the front Dr. Evans also met General Meade and General Thomas. As he had been told, he found General Meade outside his tent reading his Bible.

"There is hardly anything else worth reading; it is the best book I can find to help me in different ways," the General told him.

Traffic in arms caused ill feeling, even in these days, and when Dr. Evans met General Thomas, who was of Welsh extraction, he found him rather sulky. The reason was that his breakfast that morning had been disturbed by an enemy shell. Handing a piece of the shell to Dr. Evans, the General said that it had been made in England, who supplied the southerners with ammunition. Dr. Evans remonstrated with him and told him that England was neutral, but that the Government had difficulty in restraining private firms from supplying ammunition.

The Northern Army just then was preparing a counter bombardment, and Dr. Evans joined a signal officer who directed the shooting of the Northern battery from a raised platform. Through glasses he could see the headquarters of General Lee, commander of the Southern Army.

"Everywhere in the Northern Army I heard nothing but praise of General Lee; he was universally admired by the Northerners," Dr. Evans told me.

Final Interview

On his return to Washington Dr. Evans again met President Lincoln to tell him his experiences and to thank him for his courtesy.

"The last I saw of Lincoln he was driving from Washington to his country house in a coach," Dr. Evans said. "He was escorted by cavalry, and I was told that this was much against his wish, but even then there were rumors of a plot to kill him. Nine months later he was assassinated.

"Lincoln was a great man and I shall always cherish the recollections of my visits to him and of his kindness toward me."

Dr. Evans is "father" of veterinary profession in Great Britain. As a recognition of his discoveries in India he was awarded the Mary Kingsley medal by the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine in 1917, the Royal Veterinary Institute's medal in 1918 and was awarded an honorary D. Sc. by the University of Wales in 1931.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

California

Long Beach—Week days, 1:30 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Los Angeles—Week days, 10 a. m., KFAC, 1300kc.

Canada

Ontario

Stratford—Daily, no regular time assigned, 10-AK, 1200kc.

Change in Schedule

Ohio

Columbus—Daily, 12:45 p. m., WCOL, 1210kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, Aug. 13 and 27, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —How About Government Bonds?

By LE PELLEY

HERE IS THE WELL MARMADUKE AND I FOUND
IT'S A GREAT DISCOVERY — BUT LIKE MOST DISCOVERIES IT'S NO GOOD UNTIL WE KNOW HOW TO USE IT
I SUPPOSE WE SHOULD TRY TO IMAGINE WHERE WE WOULD PUT OUR MONEY IF WE WERE PIRATES
HMMM
I KNOW WHERE I WOULD HAVE PUT MINE
WHERE?
IN A SAVINGS BANK
I CAN SEE YOUR IMAGINATION ISN'T GOING TO DO US ANY GOOD IN THIS CASE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —The Pup He Has to Leave Behind

By CARMACK

Today the Boss broke the news to me about his going on a long trip with his mother and Dad—
And he told me how sorry he was that he couldn't take me along-
But I don't see how he can possibly feel as sorry about it as I do about being left behind—
And if he would only notice how sorry I look I feel sure he would decide to take me along—
The only trouble is, Tiddlywinks and Buzzy want me to stay with them and they're doing everything they can to make it hard for me to look sad and blue—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neutrality Because:

WE ARE not in favor of government by telegram, whether these wired advices to Washington are the hysterical result of a broadcast hookup or the overzealous enterprise of a company executive with a telegraph blank in one hand and the city directory in the other. Happily, the neutrality measures now before Congress require no such artificial devices. We believe that they represent the predominant judgment of American opinion.

The proposals that have been drafted by the State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee represent the most matured and considered measure on the overcrowded legislative agenda of Congress. If this bill reaches the floor of the Senate and the House during the present session, even though this particular draft has been only lately introduced, it may be accepted as expressing a calmly and thoroughly prepared step in American foreign policy.

The neutrality program provides substantially that the President of the United States shall be authorized to embargo arms, munitions, and loans to any or all belligerents, and that such embargo shall be submitted to Congress but shall stand until Congress changes it. The Christian Science Monitor's support of this policy long antedates the current discussion in Washington, and it is interesting to recall that on May 8, 1929, in analyzing the implications of the Pact of Paris, it advanced the following views in its columns:

"The Christian Science Monitor commends two very tangible and concrete measures to those peoples in the United States and throughout the world whose peace-loving support has already brought to fruition the epochal Pact of Paris. As applied to the United States, they would provide that:

1. It shall be the declared policy of the United States to withhold exportation of armaments or munitions of war to any belligerent, and such exportation shall be unlawful unless Congress shall provide otherwise.
2. It shall be similarly unlawful to make loans to any belligerent nation without the consent of Congress."

The present neutrality proposals coincide with the Monitor's long-held views. The proposals have a practical value and a moral essence. The moral essence is that if we wish genuinely to renounce war, we must renounce the support of war. If we are going to share in abolishing war, we must refuse to aid or abet, with money or munitions, nations which are at war.

We know from tragic experience that to attempt at the same time to make profit our of war and to remain neutral is hopelessly impossible. In 1914, 1915 and 1916 the United States sold and loaned anything and everything to the belligerents, and by 1917 the nation had sold and loaned itself right into the war. The practical value of the present neutrality proposals is that they will prevent the United States from practicing a profit-making neutrality which makes war, and give it a peacemaking neutrality which can promote peace.

Mr. Walter Lippmann, whom we greatly respect, dissents from going the full distance of the neutrality legislation, on the ground that, "it is hard to see how we can commit this country definitely in advance against all eventualities."

But the effect of the neutrality measures would, we believe, be the precise opposite. They would not bind the United States to a rigid policy regardless of needs but would permit a reasonable latitude of adaptation. It is not compulsory. It is permissive.

Profit-making neutrality—the attempt to sell the fuel of war to the warring—committed the United States to war in 1917 and it would commit it again. It is the road to war, and it carries the nation to the brink of that fateful decision, not by calm, thorough, clear-sighted discussion, but by indirection, greed, and force of events not intelligently forestalled.

Nonprofit neutrality is a moral and practical measure, which will give the United States the freedom to stay out of war, but will in no way bind or limit its action in behalf of peace.

The United States, as a great Christian nation, has a responsibility positively to promote that world peace which is a part of Christianity itself. Its maximum responsibility is to play its role in preventing war. Its minimum responsibility is to refuse to aid or abet war.

Oases of Silence

A PROPOSAL is afoot in Paris, reports the London Observer, to establish *"cités de silence"* in the form of groups of apartment houses wherein may reside no one who plays upon a musical instrument, or bursts into song, or assaults the peaceful atmosphere by turning on a radio. Only to tenants cheerfully willing to abide by these self-denying ordinances will leases be accorded if the plan sponsored by members of the Municipal Council goes through.

At first blush the prospect pleases. So easy is it for fancy to picture those

dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease

of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," from whose serenity was banished "the loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind." But is it at all certain that, when the novelty has subsided, the very stillness may not generate decibels in units yet unknown to the noise abatement engineers? There is the well-known story of the New York boy in front of whose tenement dwelling roared the trains of that city's "Elevated." Taken to a quiet countryside for a brief vacation, his fervent joy in the experience was marred only by the zephyrs in the trees and the murmuring of a brook.

The astonishing thing is that the idea should originate in Paris, so famous for its street cries ranging from the easy singsong of the "old clo's" man to the staccato call of the birdseed vendor. One suspects that lovers of Lutèce will present a stout front to these newfangled notions of oases of silence, lest they extend and lead to a Paris shorn of one of its most picturesque features, its never-ceasing noises.

Not a Racial Conflict

THE rise of racial feeling among black peoples the world over as a result of Premier Mussolini's threats against Ethiopia tends to produce an illusion of racial issue in the conflict.

It is true that Il Duce's verbal incitements of his people have included remarks on the military superiority of whites over blacks. It is possible also that past ineffectual efforts of white councils to restrain Italy's apparent eagerness for war with the black men has contributed to suspicions that racial sympathies are at work to Ethiopia's detriment.

Yet it is pretty clear that race is not an important factor in the settlement of this dispute. By no means all the protests against Italy's African policy are creditable to the sympathies of black peoples scattered over the world. The Italian dictator is running up against widespread hostile opinion of white peoples also. The committee which in New York is steering a campaign for millions of signatures to a petition urging President Roosevelt to invoke the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact is composed of members of many races.

Leaders of opinion in western nations seem acutely appreciative of the delicate position into which Premier Mussolini's ambitions have thrust the white race. It is recognized in Great Britain and in the United States that white civilization finds itself on trial before the opinion of black—and perhaps also yellow—peoples.

A change of tone in Italian press comment will impel further pressure from other white peoples for a peaceful and just settlement in Africa. Reports from Rome state that the grievances by which Italy sought to justify military action against Ethiopia are being no longer stressed by the press. The points now being emphasized are those connected with Italy's needs.

It evidently is now assumed that the Italian people are ready to stomach a war of conquest. Premier Mussolini pays not even lip service to that advanced concept of international order which is idealized in the League of Nations. It is evident he shares with Japanese leaders the suspicion that the postwar morality of nations most insistent on respect of collective peace agreements is related to their own territorial satiety.

There are some historical grounds for this assumption. But it was the chastisement of the World War rather than mere acquisition of sufficient territory that prepared these nations to accept an improved concept of international morality. And that new concept is one which demands justice for weak as well as for strong peoples regardless of race. It is not likely that racial considerations will diminish the energy with which peace-seeking countries will co-operate in trying to prevent another outbreak of mass murder.

But the raising of the question of race makes it more imperative that that energy be unmistakably displayed.

A Sartorial Dilemma

CERTAIN philosophers, with that traditional touch of skepticism characteristic of the fraternity, have of late been publishing treatises deploring the fact that courage appears to be departing from the list of masculine attributes. It is indeed a pleasure to be able to refute these canards by relating an incident that took place some days ago.

At a meeting of the Kiwanis Club in New York a sturdy member made a suggestion that for sheer hardihood has seldom been equaled in the annals. He boldly proposed a resolution to abolish the wearing of coat and waistcoat during the summer. And instead of being received with shocked silence, that revolutionary measure was passed instantly, unanimously and with a roar of acclamation.

In certain quarters, of course, the Kiwanis resolution has met with criticism. One western editor deplores the impulsive haste with which the resolution was passed. There was no debate, he says, an omission that may be all very well for the passage of a tax bill in Congress but does not appear to be the right kind of proceeding in a matter so far-reaching as the Kiwanis proposition.

Another draws attention to a grave defect in the scheme that may finally wreck the whole attempt to make men as common sense about their attire as women. What substitute, asks this man, will there be for pockets? Where will men carry watches, fountain pens, pencils, wallets, commutation tickets, address books, driving licenses, pawn tickets, baby's pictures, keys, baseball scores, advertising circulars and letters given them by their wives to mail? Cutting off the carrying power of four vest pockets and three coat pockets is no trifling matter.

Success Story

Book News of the Day

A TYPICAL American success story is found in the life of William Boyce Thompson, financial magnate and political power who was born in a small Montana mining town. Hermann Hagedorn in THE MAGNATE: WILLIAM BOYCE THOMPSON AND HIS TIME (1869-1930) (New York: A. John Day book. Reynal & Hitchcock, Inc. $3)—tells a vivid story, not only of Thompson's career, but of the era which formed it and made it possible. Readers anticipating another conventional Hagedorn biography of the Theodore Roosevelt group are in for a stimulating surprise. The paradox and realism of the subject matter have led the author into a new tone.

* * *

William Boyce Thompson's boyhood was passed in an environment of financial limitation forever tinged with golden possibilities of success. The instinct of acquisition developed early. Like many young people of active mind he was too much concerned with the problems of everyday living to distinguish himself as a student, either at the local high school or at Phillips Exeter, or finally at the Columbia School of Mines, where he went by choice. Handicapped by a diffident exterior and a settled sense of inferiority, he spent some ten years in trial and error, fumbling and failure and disappointment.

Mr. Hagedorn is a skillful biographer. In his treatment of this period he best indicates his subject's active mind and ardent nature. We are prepared for what follows, for the sense of aloneness and the thirst for activity which characterizes the self-made man. We are prepared for the absorbing and steadily accelerated money race which follows his first taste of power. The story is symbolic of infant America.

* * *

It is more difficult to follow Mr. Hagedorn through the murky waters of the Russian Revolution, when Thompson was heading the Red Cross Mission to Russia. The forces shaping the "Kerensky affair" and Kerensky's subsequent overthrow were too complicated, and perhaps too incompletely divulged, to permit of an easy story-book treatment. Mr. Hagedorn's habitual resentment toward the then American Administration would not seem to be the sufficient answer.

That William Boyce Thompson was a man of rare discernment and analytical powers rests beyond quarrel. He lived to question the policies of uncontrolled individualism which produced his own career. When he felt himself frustrated in the search for a political or economic order of things he turned himself to the hopes held out by research in the natural sciences, and established the Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum and the Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research at Yonkers.

Cutting Themselves Adrift

Molokans Colonize a Mountain

"HOW many kinds of Russians are there in the United States?" a friend inquired. To which I countered: "How many do you know?" He said he had met émigrés ranging from royalists to Socialists; had talked to their children—patriotic young Americans.

"And the other day I attended a luncheon where I met a Consul of the U. S. S. R. Are there any other varieties?"

"There are," I assured him. "Tonight let's go to a church social in a Russian village, right here in San Francisco."

As we rode in a bus to the Southern Heights, he asked for 'nformation about the people we were going to visit. I told him they came of peasant stock, originally from the Tambov Province of central Russia. Having come under the influence of Protestant teaching, they seceded from the Russian Orthodox church and founded different sects of their own. The largest and most influential of these is the *Molokan* sect. The name comes from the Russian word for milk—*moloko*; it clung to them because during the long Russian church fasts these people continued to use milk and products made from it, such as butter and cottage cheese. They prefer to be known, as "spiritual Christians."

During the last century these Molokans came into conflict with the Imperial Government, due to their refusal to take oath and bear arms. Communities of them were exiled and being sober, thrifty and possessed of hard peasant sense, they formed flourishing communities.

Some thirty years ago the Transcaucasian Molokans and related believers began to think of emigrating to America, because they did not want their young men to be conscripted and to bear arms. Having heard about the religious tolerance in the United States, the Molokans decided to emigrate here.

When a large group of them reached San Francisco, the city lay in smoking ruins. So the Russian immigrants camped on bare hills known as Southern Heights. In time, they covered these hills with small attractive homes, and the district became familiarly known to the neighborhood as "Russian Mountain."

* * *

We reached the top of the hill and left the bus as twilight was falling over the city. To the west the sky still glowed rosily. But the skyscrapers of the downtown district, washed by the waters of the bay and looking like a small Manhattan, were fading into a blue haze. We walked toward the Molokan church.

My escort asked: "Will they mind my coming?"

"Not at all," I assured him. "And since my only Molokan friend is absent tonight, I, too, am going to be among strangers."

In the anteroom of the church we found a middle-aged woman clad in white with a lace shawl on her head.

I asked: "Auntie, may we listen to the singing?"

"Come in, come in," she invited. "Thee and thy friends are welcome."

In the main hall scores of brightly clad children were having tea at long tables. Their bent heads were flaxen, or ash-blond or golden, running true to the Slavic type. The girls wore gay hair-ribbons and sashes reminiscent of the beginning of this century. The boys' American haircuts looked quaint above Russian embroidered blouses.

A young matron clad in pale lavender cotton, with a voluminous skirt over several rustling petticoats, invited us to the table at which she presided. Her wavy apricot-colored hair was confined by a beige shawl. As I studied its lace pattern I remembered that for centuries Russian lace-makers took their inspiration from designs frost made on windowpanes.

* * *

While we were tasting the delicious "brushwood" pastry and homemade cookies, a man called to the women to silence the youngsters.

A group of five-year-olds appeared on the rostrum and recited Bible verses. Then school children sang hymns in English and in Russian with an American accent.

Now a pause was called while we were offered refreshment in the shape of juicy oranges, the size of small melons. Then the men gathered around a gray-bearded patriarch and sang stirring old folk ballads. In the meantime, the women and older children cleared the tables. This done, the women gathered in a circle and began singing hymns.

Then the time came to climb down from the heights. So, bowing to our hosts, I said: "Good-by—and many thanks for your hospitality."

They bowed to my escort and to me. "We thank thee—and thee—for coming tonight. Come again." NADIA LAVROVA

North . . South . . East . . West

Dictating Terms of Relief

By Frank L. Perrin

NOT unexpectedly there has come, anonymously, from the offices of publicity agencies of labor unions, some criticism of the observations made in this column of the attitude of unionized workers in the strike at Boulder Dam. Those who defend the right of a worker to walk out seem sometimes to lose sight of the important fact that their arguments usually are misdirected because they ignore the fact that the criticism which they attempt to answer is not in denial of the right to strike, but in an effort to point out the economic folly of refusing even a reduced wage when millions of men and women are without employment.

There is no exact parallel between the situation as it existed at Boulder Dam and that which has arisen in Greater New York due to the refusal of skilled workers to accept wages lower than the union scale while employed on welfare or public relief projects. And yet, fundamentally, the two situations disclose strangely similar prejudices and selfish obstinacies. The unemployed skilled artisan, whatever his trade or vocation, who spurns a proffered job because the hourly or daily wage is lower than that demanded by his union scale, finds it difficult to convince the taxpayer who, directly or indirectly, shares a part of the wage burden assumed in carrying on public works projects that he, the discontented worker, is seeking rather to insure the sanctity and permanence of labor-union wage scales than for justification of his continued dependence upon relief funds doled out by federal and state dispensaries.

* * *

Such workers seem to place themselves in the position of those who are inconsiderate enough to insist that if they are to accept relief, this must be offered and provided upon their own terms. That, exactly, is the attitude, viewed impartially, of the person for whom employment is provided upon public works which would not be undertaken or projected except for the purpose of affording temporary work, at a substantial wage, for those unfortunate enough to be dependent.

I am unable to escape the altogether disquieting suspicion that thoughtful and reasonable American citizens would not yield to what appears to be a rather narrow or selfish attitude of thought, without the persuasion or mesmerism imposed by others of assuredly destructive intent. American men and women of the generations who made the country's history have, repeatedly in the past, stood in solid phalanx against threatened poverty and economic depression. They have, in turn, willingly shared the hardships, the privations, the hopes and fears of "hard times." I have witnessed, as observer or as participant, three or four of these national crises. From them the people, sympathetically united in purpose and in courage, have emerged victorious and at least theoretically wiser.

But in the recent past there were absent from the perplexing equation the disturbing factors which today confuse and make increasingly difficult the problems posed by economic unrest and its attendant maladjustments. In the Haymarket riots in Chicago, as well as in the strikes fomented in the first decade of the present century, there was distinctly apparent the hand of anarchy and defiance of organized government and management. The I. W. W., perhaps more openly than had been attempted previously in the United States, sought to wage a war of destruction against the established order. Lack of numbers, and the inherent loyalty of both native and adopted citizens, rendered their efforts futile.

* * *

That was before the days of ascendency of dictatorships either of the proletariat or those arrogating to themselves individually the power to govern. Until then, at least measurably, the swelling tide of alien immigration had been absorbed. The sons and daughters of naturalized parents were taught in schools and colleges free from the subversive influences of Communism, Fascism, or any ism except a more or less unadulterated Americanism. They took their places in society, at the polls, in industry, and in the professions, equipped to resist the blandishments and specious arguments of malcontents. After each recurring tide of economic reversal they emerged into an era of restored and increased economic prosperity.

But these sequences of recovery and increasing growth were not the result of selfish surrender to unsound theories or to the fatuous belief that there is but a penny's difference between those who work and those who play, and that the fellow who plays is entitled to the penny. The world may owe a living to every man, but those who go out to collect the debt must be willing to contribute something in return.

The Wide Horizon

Does Canada Want Bloc Control?

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

CANADA'S miniature province, Prince Edward Island, only 120 miles long by 20 wide and with a population of only 89,000, recently held the spotlight on the Dominion's political stage by ousting its Conservative Government so heartily as to leave not one representative for an Opposition. The Liberals, naturally enough, are jubilant. The fact that their opponents have lost their last provincial stronghold is proof positive, they claim, of general antagonism to Conservative policies and faith in their own. An unbiased survey, however, of the whole situation—political, social and economic—would suggest that the island's lesson is much more complex than Liberals suppose, drawing attention to anomalies and injustices in the electoral system that frustrate a fair registration of popular feeling.

"The Garden of the Gulf," as it delights in being called, has felt the pinch of the times less severely than any other province. It is true that the price of potatoes and fish is below par, but farmers and fishermen, constituting the larger part of the population, have not been entirely shorn of their humble prosperity. The island's unemployed, thanks to federal assistance, have never been a serious problem. "Extravagance" in this regard was about the only ground the Liberals could find on which to base their pre-election campaign. Even if they had voiced no criticism they undoubtedly would have returned to power on account of the island's rather confirmed habit of changing over as a method of showing dissatisfaction in both parties. Unlike the more western provinces it has never had a choice of a third or fourth party.

* * *

But the turnover of the voters was not complete, though the effect was—thereby driving home another lesson. Conservatives cast 43 per cent of the votes. There is obviously something seriously wrong in a system that can disfranchise nearly half the electorate, to say nothing of small but still substantial minorities. And yet this injustice occurs to a greater or lesser extent in every election, provincial and federal. Recent elections in British Columbia and Saskatchewan set a precedent for Prince Edward Island by making a clean sweep of Conservative legislators, while all the other provinces have treated them almost as shabbily, despite the fact that Conservative supporters held a large majority over all Opposition parties combined in the last federal elections and show no signs of becoming extinct.

For example, in the general elections in Ontario last year Liberals won 66 seats with 791,139 votes, and Conservatives only 17 with 621,374, to say nothing of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation which gained but one representative at the price of 108,961 votes. Even more contradictory is the case of Saskatchewan which in June, 1934, elected 50 Liberals with 206,191 votes, and five Farmer-Labors with 103,582 votes, but failed to return one Conservative for 114,973 votes! In short, it took an average of 4123 votes to each Liberal, 20,716 to each Farmer-Labor, while 103,582 Conservative votes were entirely wasted.

Canadians admit this is a serious flaw in their electoral system, just as they admit flaws in their Constitution, but for similar reasons put off correcting it. A government in power is naturally pleased with a system that has placed it there and turns a deaf ear to the Opposition reformers who have become suddenly sensitive to their "rights." When their positions are reversed the shoe is on the other foot. Premier Bennett, toward the close of his sixth and last session of Parliament, presented a measure giving Saskatchewan the single transferable vote for the forthcoming federal elections. There was such an outcry from the Liberal members, however, who foresaw themselves being robbed by minority groups of an easy victory, that the measure was withdrawn.

* * *

Proportional representation with the single transferable vote is optional for all municipal elections in the four western provinces, but only a few cities use it. Winnipeg in Manitoba and Calgary and Edmonton in Alberta also use it in provincial elections. It has never been tried in federal balloting.

As the success of democratic government is dependent upon the utmost freedom of self-expression through the ballot it behooves the electoral system to keep abreast of the times. The "two-party" system, as exemplified by Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, is fast disappearing from Canadian politics. Every other province has broken with the arbitrary classification of "Liberals and Conservatives."

The last Dominion Parliament contained seven parties—though four of these were represented by from one to three members only—and the coming elections will probably add to the diversity as well as to the numerical standing of these groups. The United Farmers of Alberta and Labor members are preaching government by economic and class groups instead of by one dominant party, largely composed of successful business and professional men. Industrial and economic conditions are certainly forcing radical changes in the old system, whether the two old parties like it or not. Prince Edward Island has not presented anything new; it has simply served as an object lesson with a bit more emphasis than was expected.